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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY........................MAY 31, 1894.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Senator Jarvis, chairman of the Senate Committee on Civil Service has appointed Mr. Charles N. Vance, his clerk, with a $1,400 salary.

Standard grade wheat dropped to 53¼ cents a bushel in Chicago last week, which was 1⅛ cents lower than the lowest price reached during the panic of last Summer.

The Press convention will meet at Morganton on June 13th. This change in the date will permit members of the Press to attend the commencement at the University.

The nomination of W. P. Huffman as postmaster at Hickory has been confirmed. The appointment of Mr. Huffman removes, says the Statesville Landmark, the last Republican presidential postmaster in the State save one—the negro postmaster at Fayetteville.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Charles H. J. Taylor, (colored) of Kansas, to be Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia, one of the best paying places in the gift of the Senate. The vote was 34 to 15 Taylor came from Kansas City, Kansas, and was appointed through the influence of Senator Martin, of Kansas.

At a meeting of the State Board of Charities at Raleigh, a resolution was adopted strongly deprecating the practice of public executions and calling on county commissioners to discontinue the same. Reports to the board show that State institutions of charity and correction, without exception, are being improved and most of them enlarged.

About twenty years ago Lord Roseberry said to a friend that he had a triple ambition, first he wished to marry the richest heiress of her day, second to be Prime Minister of Great Britain, and third to win the Derby. His desires have all been fulfilled, he married an immensely rich woman, he is at present Premier, and last week his horse Ladas won the famous Derby race.

The State Medical society, in session at Greensboro, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Dr. Tucker, of Henderson, was elected president; the following were elected vice presidents in the order named: Drs. Way, Harrell, McMullin, Misenheimer. Drs. Jewett and Perry, the present secretary and treasurer, were re-elected by acclamation. The society will meet in Goldsboro next year.

The city council of Camden, S. C., in accordance with a recently rendered opinion of its legal advisor, has determined to issue licenses for the sale of beer and wine. Whiskey and blind tigers, says the Florence Messenger, are put under the ban of public sentiment, which it is believed will be more efficacious than spies. And so it will be if healthily exercised. Licenses for the sale of beer and wine have been issued in several other South Carolina towns despite the recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring prohibition in that State.

George W. Reeves, says the Wilmington Review, has been sent to jail in Baltimore for making false affidavits concerning the loss of his right index finger for the purpose of procuring a pension. Joseph L Willis, orderly sergeant of Reeves' company, testified that Reeves and a companion went into the woods and chopped off each other's right index fingers for the purpose of escaping duty. It was a common thing during the war, Mr. Willis said, for soldiers to chop off their index fingers or to blow them off with their guns in order to secure their discharge from army service.

Queen Victoria opened formally the great Manchester Ship Canal, and it is said that 2,000,000 people took part in the grand celebration of a most notable event. It was a vast undertaking, says the Wilmington Messenger, costing many tens of millions of dollars, and it was accomplished by one city. When Manchester wanted the canal, vast as was the undertaking, it entered upon it and accomplished it. It did not beg the British Parliament to dig it for it. This is the way people over here try to dig canals. They convert the Government into the builder and make a big "job" of it.

The following bill has been introduced in Congress by Representative Alexander: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to M. J. Edwards, of North Carolina, the sum of fourteen thousand two hundred dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for seventy-six bales of cotton seized by the army of the United States at High Point, North Carolina, and burned by said army in April, 1865.

The Manufacturers Record publishes a history of the growth of the cottonseed oil industry in the South. In 1880 there were forty cottonseed mills, with an aggregate capital of $3,500,000. There are now 300 mills having a combined capital of about $30,000,000. At present about 1,500,000 tons of seed are annually used by the mills, yielding to the farmers about $18,000,000 a year for a product which until recently was regarded as waste material. The total output is about 1,500,000 barrels or 60,000,000 gallons of oil, 500,000 tons of cottonseed meal, 750,000 tons of hulls, and 30,000,000 pounds of linters, the aggregate value of which will average about $30,000,000.

Recent advices to the bureau of the American republics show that there are in the entire republic of Mexico about 84,000 hectares (2½ acres each) dedicated to cotton growing, producing 30,000,000 kilograms (66,138,000 pounds), in value about $18,000,000. The quantity of cotton raised is far from being sufficient to supply the demand of the country. For this reason there are imported annually from the United States about four millions and a half kilograms (9,920,700 pounds), worth about $3,000,000. The cotton zone of to-day includes all the Gulf and Pacific States, with the exception of Yucatan, but the region best adapted for cotton growing is Laguna, situated northwest of the State of Durango, and southwest of that of Coahuila.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

A battle occurred at Washington Run, Pa., last week between deputy sheriffs and 1,800 striking miners. Of the latter eight were killed and over twenty wounded. ——Judge S. W. Harris declined the appointment of Secretary of State of Georgia. ——The Manufacturers' Record notes many new industrial enterprises at the South in the past week. ——The Atlanta and the Marblehead have been ordered to Bluefields to relieve the New York and the San Francisco. ——On account of the scarcity of coal the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad attempted to run their fast mail engine with coal oil. The oil exploded and the engineer and fireman were badly burned. ——The Edgar Thompson steel works have to close down for want of iron, caused by so many furnaces closing for lack of coke. There is probability of the Carnegie works closing for the same reason. ——The cruiser Cincinnati is to be put in commission June 14th. ——The Postmaster General calls for the resignation of the chief of the finance division in the Postoffice Department. ——In the division on the Budget in the House of Commons the Government had a majority of forty. ——Germany asks Great Britain to hold a conference on Samoan affairs. ——At Norfolk last week the Prohibition municipal ticket was elected. ——The Coxeyites near Washington had nothing to eat except bread and water for several days, until they were plentifully supplied with proper food by the citizens. ——At the first day's session of the Senate Bribery committee the correspondents of the Philadelphia Press, New York Daily America and New York Mail and Express were on the stand. They stated what they had heard about the matter but refused to give the sources of their information. The correspondent of the Daily America said Mr. Bourke Cockran, of New York, told him that the President and a Cabinet officer, afterward learned to be Mr. Carlisle, had said that the Democratic party was under obligations to the Sugar trust. A Congressman had told two of these correspondents that a prominent wire manufacturer had overheard a conference between Senators and Sugar trust men when the latter made their demand on the party for protection. ——The killing of the strikers in Pennsylvania will, it is feared, cause much more trouble ——Governor Flower vetoed the bill prohibiting the display of foreign flags on public buildings. ——Mr. Gladstone has had a very successful operation performed in the removal of a cataract from one of his eyes. ——Five desperadoes entered the First National Bank of Long View, Texas. The President and Cashier were ordered to hold up their hands and the robbers secured $2,500. Several officers and citizens met the robbers and a constant firing was kept up, during which George Buckingham and J. W. McQueen were killed and Marshal Muckelroy badly wounded. One of the robbers, a small, dark complexioned man, was killed. Over 400 shots were fired. The remaining robbers escaped with the dead man's horse and gun. A large posse are in pursuit. ——Mr. Enloe has introduced a bill to repeal the Civil Service law. ——While walking a tight rope at Shelbyville, Tenn., the rope broke and the walker, Charist and his wife, whom he was carrying, fell thirty-five feet. Charist was badly hurt, but will recover. His wife will die. ——A Green Bay, Ala. young man committed suicide on the reported death of his fiancee. She was not dead, but will die from the nervous shock. ——Lord Rosebery's Ladas won the Derby stakes, 4,500 sovereigns. ——The Treasury Department gives notice of a new counterfeit $5 silver certificate. The counterfeiter and his two confederates have been captured in Topeka, Kan. ——The Senate Bribery committee have made their report, finding that Buttz did attempt to bribe Senators Hunton and Kyle to vote against the tariff bill. ——Bradstreet's weekly report says existing conditions mark the present season as probably the dullest relatively for twenty years. Advices from the South present a continuous report of excessive dullness. ——Business failures in the United States for the past week were 183, against 259 for same week last year. ——Some drunken soldiers in St. Thomas, Ont., tore down the flag in front of the United States Consul's office. ——The reduction of the McKinley bill by the Wilson Tariff bill was 28.35 per cent., by the Senate Finance Committee bill 25.79 per cent., and of the Mills bill only 14 52 per cent. The Senate made 399 amendments to the McKinley bill. The finance committee proposes 409 to the Wilson bill, a majority of them simply changing Senate amendments back to the Wilson bill rates. ——The French Government brings suit for $1,000,000 against the Columbian exposition for damage done to French exhibits by fire in Manufacturers' building. ——The striking miners in and about Cripple Creek, Colo., have destroyed much property. They captured two squads of deputies who were sent to guard the mines. Four hundred of the miners are armed with Winchesters and 800 with good pistols. ——Joe Guiles, alias John D. May, the 22-year old train robber, who killed fireman Frank Martin, was hanged at Karnes City, Texas, Friday. He was strangled to death, it being 23 minutes before life was extinct. The scene was a horrible one, several of the spectators fainting. ——A Washington dispatch says it seems to be the concensus of opinion by leaders upon both sides that the present Tariff bill will pass the Senate about the middle of June. ——The Senate has confirmed the nomination of A. McP. Hamby, Jr., to be Collector of Customs at Georgetown, S. C.——In the Southern Presbyterian Assembly the committee on foreign missions reported success in that work. Contributions have been large, and there is now a surplus of $10,000. The case of Miss Sadie Means was taken up, and Dr. Blackburn, representing the Charleston presbytery, made a speech, and was followed by Dr. Flynn for the synod, which overruled the presbytery. The vote in the Means case was: Not to sustain the appeal from the synod, 77; to sustain, 48; to sustain in part, 8. ——The bondsmen of J. W. Willey, ex-Master Exchequer of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias have paid $50,000 of the $60,476 he lost by the failure of the bank in which the funds were deposited. The Pythians will lose the balance ——Secretary Carlisle has been offered $3,250 for the Government's buildings at the World's fair. He has suspended action on the sale. ——At Tampa, Fla., a mob attacked the jail. They wanted Stevens and McNeill, for the murder of Marshal Whitehurst at Tarpon Springs. The mob fearing Stevenson and McNeill would be acquitted, decided to lynch them. The sheriff, however, stood off the mob.

THE SPEECHES AT RALEIGH.

At the unveiling of the Confederate Monument at Raleigh on the 22nd inst., Capt. Thos. W. Mason, the orator of the day, spoke as follows:

North Carolina bids us pause to-day, and consider the memory of her soldiers, those whom she gave to the Confederacy.

I know that you are busy with your affairs; that the demands of duty press upon you. I fear that disappointed hopes and failing fortunes may distress some of you; I am sure that the weight of years is now laid upon those who have survived their comrades.

Repeating the message of our beloved State, I entreat you to come away from your cares and sorrows to-day; and let us stand, with hearts aglow, and with uplifted heads, in the presence of our heroic past.

The day invites us. It is our independence day. It is our day of glorious memories. Now, and for all the years to come, it is our Confederate monument day. For this day, our mountains have given their fairest treasure into the hands of woman, and she has brought this treasure reverently into our midst. Our brothers have taken it gratefully from her hands, and will presently lay the stone in its place.

We watch and wait with swelling hearts. Voices fall upon the ear again that have been still since our camp fires went out. We feel the touch of elbows again; our lines are forming; our ensigns stream above us; our bugles are calling. The stone, which you will lay in its place to-day, my brothers, shall be lifted up. And, by its side and from its summit, he shall look into our faces again, our comrade, our brother, "bone of our bones and flesh of our flesh," brave as he who followed the eagles of Rome, or the lilies of France, our Confederate brother, he who was first at Bethel, he who was nearest the foe at Gettysburg, he whose rifle gave the last salute to the flag which was folded with immortal honor.

We have waited long enough to consecrate this stone. History approves and demands it. They who were our foes, but who are now friends, ask that it be done. The passing years have laid their hands in blessing upon the head of our comrade, and deepened the halo about his name. If the courage of the soldier, untainted by evil purpose, is the noblest gift of time; if the memory of Grant is sacred; if the name of Lee is our priceless heritage, then have we waited long enough to dedicate this stone to the memory of the North Carolina Confederate soldier.

What moved him to leave his plow in the furrow that he might struggle unto death with his brother of the North? Was he not happy at home? Did he not love his wife and children? Had he not hewn from the forest his fruitful fields? Were not his barns filled with rich harvests? Had he not altars at which to worship? Had he no name or history to love and cherish? Was he not taught to reverence the Constitution next to his Bible? Was he a disturber of the peace; a hater of his fellow-man? Did not all the graces of a generous host adorn his fireside? Did the sun in his course shine upon a fairer land than his? What moved him to leave his hearthstone and go forth, with darkened brow and compressed lip, to struggle and die? We know that no lust of power, no worldly gain, no pride of life moved him. He never was an aggressor. His keen sense of what was due to himself, made him careful of the rights of others. So careful was he; so regardful of his Acts; so cautious in moving forward; so contented with the portion which God and his own right arm had given him, that his neighbors bantered him for his homely virtues, and likened him to the good-natured Dutchman who was said to have fallen into such peaceful repose that he slept until the stock of his fowling piece crumbled with decay at his side. And yet our good natured sleeping comrade suddenly awoke to such deeds of valor, that "the world wondered," and declared that he must take his place with heroes, while his neighbors were happy to share the glory of his deeds.

What moved this peace-loving, God-fearing, contented man, happy within the shadow of the vine that climbed about his cottage door, to go forth against his brother of the North? Let a true answer be given. Let it not be said, that in a moment of unreasoning haste, he tore asunder the ties of home and kindred and rushed like a mad-man upon the sword of his adversary. His four years of hard endurance gives higher meaning to his courage. Rather let it be said of him that he loved the Union of these States. The blood which flowed in his veins, unmixed with alloy, had warmed the hearts of the men who struck the first blow for independence. In the county of Alamance, hard by the old stage road that leads from Hillsboro to Salisbury, a stone has been planted and on it are engraved these words: "First battle of the Revolution. Here was fought the battle of Alamance, the 16th day of May, 1771, between the British and the Regulators." Here by this stone was poured out the first libation to American independence. Four years thereafter, on the 20th of May, 1775, the listening ear of North Carolina heard the cry that the men of Massachusetts had been slain at Lexington. And no more, save from hostile camps, did the ensign of Britain wave over her soil. Then, it was enough for her to know that the invader's foot was upon the soil of a sister State. Can the sons of Massachusetts ever forget how the battle cry of Lexington was answered? Can they ever forget how they and the sons of North Carolina locked their shields until King George, on the 20th day of January, 1783, calling each one of them by name, treating with each one of them, declared these States "to be free, sovereign and independent."

Let it said of our comrade that he loved the Union, but let it also be said of him that his proud lineage taught him that his own beloved State and her sister States were sovereigns. He remembered how those whose name he bore had refused to enter the Union, under the Constitution, until the sovereignty of North Carolina and the liberties of her citizens had been assured. In all the years of peace, while he tilled his fields and reared his children, he had been taught to guard this treasure committed to him with that supreme devotion with which the sons of Israel guarded the walls about their sacred city. In all these years of peace, he rejoiced in the strength and glory of the Union as it broadened towards the setting sun. By the fireside he had heard his sire tell of 1812, and of Lundy's Lane, and how he marched against the Indians with the Warrior Jackson, whom North Carolina gave, with many other noble gifts to her fair daughter beyond the mountains. He, himself had marched with the Star-Spangled Banner and cheered as it waved in triumph over the halls of the Montezumas.

Let it be said of him that he loved the Union; that he loved the arts of peace; that he loved repose; but, let it also be said of him, his repose was never so profound, that the tramp of the advancing host failed to arouse him. In 1861, as in 1775, his sensitive ear caught the first footfall of the foe upon the soil of the State that hold the ashes of Washington. It was enough. The plow stood still in the furrow; the trembling wife held to his breast his first born; the unuttered good-bye was said with quivering lips and straining eyes, the door of his home closed behind him, and he went forth to battle. By his side, through all the fiery struggle, be it said, was one whose love for him was as the love of Jonathan for David, giving him strength and comfort, caring for the stricken ones whom he had left behind, guarding the honor of the cause for which he bled, and when all seemed lost save honor, leading him by wise counsels away from the sorrows of war to the victories of peace. We would that this one were with us to-day. How our hearts would burn within us to hear his voice and look into his face again! But he sleeps well where we have laid him, with our love for him as lasting as the mountains that guard his resting place, our great war Governor and leader, but as we tenderly think of him now, our comrade and brother—Vance.

It was strange and terrible to see these men of the South and of the North shed each other's blood. They spoke the same language; they worshipped at the same altars; they had been schoolboys together; they had shouted together in the shock of battle, and together they had filled the world with their victories of peace. No ray of light touched the glory of their country that did not fall, with its benediction, upon them both. And yet, above the contentions of the White and Red Rose, of Cavalier and Round-Head, of Bourbon and Jacobin, there was a solemn grandeur in their struggle. Can the Union live by force? The North answered, yes; the South answered, no. And this momentous question of Government was to be settled in the stormy comitia of arms. Each thought he had "his quarrel just," and thus "thrice armed," they strove. Two millions of the men of the North stood to arms; 600,000 of the men of the South stood to arms. How grandly they strove, shaking the ocean with the tramp of Monitor and Ram, and teaching new warfare to the nations of the earth. How they strove, while the storm of battle howled up the valleys, and over the mountains, and across the plains, shrieking and hissing into the ear of the pale wife as she knelt by the bed side of her children and prayed for the husband upon whose breast the pitiless storm was beating. How they strove while their flocks and harvests perished, and their homes were consumed, and want and hunger came, and, through the dreary watches of the night, the widowed wife sat looking, with wan and weary face, upon the dying child in her arms, while the currents of its life ran dry in her aching breast! Brave women of our land, what tongue can tell your devotion! There was no soldier's arm you did not nerve; there was no soldier's couch of suffering you did not pillow with your gentle hands; there is no soldier's grave your love has left unblest!

If history shall say of these men of the South and of the North that they sinned in going to battle against each other, it will be sure to say also that their rich offering of blood has opened wide the everlasting mansions of glory for the cause each fought for. How did our comrade bear himself in this supreme test of virtue? Let us follow his shining lance, and see the grim face of war radiant with the sublime courage of the soldiers. History startles us with its record; a military population of 115,000 men, an army of 125,000 men. In all the annals of the earth is there a nobler record of heroic endeavor?

Let us follow our brothers, as they pour over the James, 30,000 of them, in the June days of 1862, encircling Richmond with their dark gray lines, near one-third of those who had gathered for its defence, standing with their faces to the North, waiting for the struggle of the seven days to begin, waiting for Jackson, the eagle of the army to swoop down from the mountains, waiting for Lee to speak, whose voice in battle was, to them from that day forward, as the voice of a God, and when he told them to go forward, see how they and their comrades twist McClellan's army, with their stern grapple, pushing him back and forth across the Chickahominy, striking him blows of iron, day in and day out, until sore and weary, as the day closed upon the field of Gaines' Mill, he sat down and wrote to his Government that he was beaten, and that his only hope was to escape from his fierce pursuers; and five days thereafter, Lee rode back from Malvern Hill, praising his soldiers and regretting that he had not captured the Union army. See how they go, on the morning of the 17th of September 1862, double-quicking from the right to the bloody left, at Sharpsburg, sweeping proudly into line, and staying like a wall of granite the torrent of the battle, as it comes rushing in over the dead bodies of Hood's brave Texans; see how the foe recoils from the deadly blast of their rifles; see how they drive him back with yells of defiance, restoring our lines and standing in their ranks through the day and through another day as firmly as the solid earth beneath them. Read the record of their daring at Chancellorsville, the death bed of Jackson in the early May days of 1863, 131 Confederate regiments under fire, twenty five of them from North Carolina; 10,281 Confederates wounded, 2,948 of them from North Carolina. See how they wave their torn battle flags above the crest of the struggle at Gettysburg, as it moves along its track of death, up the slopes of Cemetery Hill, surging forward with the throbbing of their hearts; and when the fateful storm is over, where the crest of the battle rose highest, there lies our comrade, by the side of him of the North, whom the peace of death has made again his brother. As we look into their faces, side, by side, the one clad in gray and the other in blue, each aglow with the spirit that has brought them thus together to the open portals of immortality, can we say of either that he has sinned? Shall we follow our brothers as they hold in check the unbending will and mighty forces of Grant, through the fire and smoke of the Wilderness in the trenches at Petersburg, along the sullen retreat, until the end came and Lee bade them adieu with his blessing that has followed them and made them, like him, patient and heroic in peace as they were great in war.

Shall we measure the glory of our comrade by the treasure of his blood? Then read this record: Fifty-two thousand nine hundred and fifty Confederates killed in battle; 14,522 of them from North Carolina; 21,570 Confederates died of wounds, 5,151 of them from North Carolina; 59,297 Confederates died of disease, 20,602 of them from North Carolina. Forty thousand two hundred and seventy-five sons of North Carolina gave their lives to the Confederacy, more than one-third of her military population; 19,673 of her sons were killed in battle or died of wounds, more than 17 per cent. of her military population, while the average loss of the Confederate armies was 10 per cent. and of the Union armies 5 per cent. Read the record of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment of Pittigrew's brigade, at Gettysburg, the conflict of the century: It carried into action over 800 men; 80 of them were left, and history declares: "This loss of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina at Gettysburg, was the severest regimental loss during the war," in which 764 Confederate regiments and 2,047 Union regiments were engaged. Read the thrilling story of Capt. Tuttle's company, on this same field of death, that lost all its officers and 83 out of 84 of its men killed and wounded; and of Capt. Bird's company C, of the Eleventh North Carolina, of this same noble brigade, that lost two of its officers and 34 out of 38 of its men killed and wounded, in the engagements of the first two days, and these four who remained took their places in the historic charge of the 3rd of July, and when his flag-bearer was shot down, "the captain brought out the flag himself."

Near the town of Winchester, in Virginia, they set apart a soldier's resting place, after peace had come, and when those of our sister State, who loved the memory of the brave, had brought thither the soldiers of the Confederacy who had fallen near their homes, lo, the dead of North Carolina held so large a space among the comrades of other States, that this silent witness moved their hearts to reverence, and they sent here for our beloved comrade, Vance, to come and speak to them of these men whose noble dust gave honor to the soil of Virginia.

Shall we say of the Confederate soldier that he died in vain? Shall we say of his mighty struggle that it has no higher meaning than defeat? Shall we stand above his grave and declare that all was lost but honor? From the smoking altar of his sacrifice is there no incense to virtue? Does the world bless him only who wears a crown of laurel? Is there no beauty on the brow that wears a crown of thorns? Were the oracles of God lost to men when his chosen people passed under the yoke of Rome? Were the laws and language of Rome lost to the world when the Goth struck down her eagles? Was Cromwell lost to Britain when the Stuart came back to her throne?

The Confederate soldier has not died in vain History will tell the story of his death and passion, that men may be lifted up by the example of his devotion to the memory of his fathers. If they did not die in vain who fell at Moores creek bridge, at King mountain, at Guilford, at Germantown, at Brandywine, at Princeton, then, they did not die in vain who fell at Bethel, at Manasses, at Richmond, at Sharpsburg, at Fredericksburg, at Chancellorsville, at Gettysburg, and on every field, where they sealed with their blood the covenant made with their fathers, that this should be a Union of Sovereign States, with a Government of express powers limited by the letter of the written compact. For this covenant they died. That no sinful hand might be laid upon it they took up arms. That no jot or tittle of it might fail they drew the sword. The cause for which they died is not the lost cause of a dead Confederacy, but it is the vital cause of a living Union, its soul and strength, its only hope of future life, and without which it will dissolve and pass away like the smile of a dream upon the wrinkled face of time.

The Confederate soldier has not died in vain. The lesson he has left us is the only counsel that can save the life of our Union. When history shall call the names of those who have been truest to their trust in the ranks of war, the men of the gray uniform will answer to their names and take their places in the world's legion of honor.

My brothers, the memory of your comrade will not fade. In the twilight of the years to come it will be as the luminous star which led the Eastern worshippers, where a new life had come to abide among men long enough to teach them how to live like heroes and die like martyrs. The daughters of North Carolina will point our children and our childrens' children to that star. They will never turn their faces from the Confederate soldier. They gave you your battle flags wet with the dew of their tears, and in that sign and with their prayers you made the name of North Carolina noble. With each returning springtime the grave of your comrade blooms out afresh as they lay their hands upon it. To-day they have emulated his memory in stone. They have given you this token of their love that shall not fail. Let us lift up this token of their love, my brothers! The light of the morning will bless it, the glory of the evening will hallow it, the patient stars will watch over it, and the calm face of our comrade will teach us courage for the day and hope for the morrow. Ye men who wore the gray, you have been brave in peace as you were strong in war. You have lifted North Carolina up in your arms and made her as true to our Union as the bride is true to her marriage vows. By your patience, peace and order and hope are ours. Elsewhere, in our Union, there is trouble. Social disorder vexe the soul of the patriot, and the cry of distress pains the heart of him who loves his fellowman. Teach others the lesson of your patience. Teach them to right the wrong, as you have done, by the wisdom of the law and the purity of its administration. Teach them to be true, each to his sovereign State, as you are true to North Carolina. And, by this shrine which her daughters have consecrated with their love, let us to-day renew our vows to our Sovereign Queen, the brightest jewel in whose crown is the memory of her soldiers whom she gave to the Confederacy.

Chief Marshal W. C. Stronach announced the contents of the cornerstone. The latter was then laid by the veterans of the Soldiers' Home, assisted by all the other veterans, the entire body of whom were in close formation around the foundation.

COL. TATE TO THE UNKNOWN DEAD.

State Treasurer Samuel McDowell Tate was the next speaker, and said: We meet here to-day to lay the cornerstone of a monument to North Carolina's Confederate soldiers, and I am directed by the Ladies' Monumental association who have this work in charge to emphasize the fact that this is a voluntary tribute from all our people to the heroic dead, nor is there one preferred above another, for no single name appears upon it. The general and the private soldier, all alike died for us and left a heritage more precious than gold and silver, more enduring than brass or stone—imperishable honor. They need no stately pyramid to perpetuate their fame, but let this grand column be accounted also as a memorial of the devotion of our noble women and a proof of their worthiness of those whom they loved.

North Carolina, so conservative, so modest, was often spoken of as "a strip of land between two States," by our defamers and those who did not know the people, and in truth our more volatile neighbors did not expect great deeds of us. We had been pretty evenly divided on old Federal politics, and strangers even doubted the State's action, but when Mr. Lincoln proclaimed coercion as his policy and called for troops the State answered by lightning: "The cause of Virginia is our cause—millions for defense, not a man for coercion." At once all division ceased: Whig and Democrat, rich and poor, all were patriots. It was North Carolina's call to which they responded, and in numbers largely in excess of any sister State. And, alas, the losses were even more disproportionate—appalling. The general character of North Carolina troops was high in all branches of the military service, and it was owing to opportunity rather than to any superiority of material, perhaps, that some of the commands may have gained more reputation than others. They were all good. On every field they won renown, and at Sharpsburg, probably the bloodiest battle during the war, according to numbers engaged, the North Carolinians in the open field, without protection, maintained their ground against superior forces, frequently reinforced by fresh corps, until night ended the slaughter. When morning came the "Tar Heels" *were there*, but the enemy were not, nor could they be induced to return to the charge during the day. They had enough.

At Gettysburg on the second day it was a North Carolina regiment which planted its colors upon the enemy's guns on "East Cemetery Heights," at the salient of the enemy's lines, and maintained them there until after dark. No other Confederate flag was so placed on the heights. In the so-called "Pickett charge" on its third day there were more troops from North Carolina than from any other State. To storm and capture the almost impregnable works at Ream's station, near Petersburg, Gen. Lee selected Cooke's and MacRae's North Carolina brigades, and they succeeded. Beside this performance the "charge of the 600" at Balaklava pales into insignificance. Yet while all English-speaking people applaud the latter, which was a failure, no one speaks of the victorious North Carolinians led by Cooke and MacRae. And such is history. Gen. Longstreet has recently testified, in speaking of our troops, that he has been impressed with the fact that the enemy's losses were always greatest in front of the North Carolina regiments.

On that last and fatal day at Appomattox, when Gen. Lee found his way intercepted by masses of infantry, cavalry and artillery, completely surrounding him and his famished, straggling forces, his attention was attracted by a line of Confederate infantry moving rapidly up beside him, as though to charge the huge masses in front. He asked "What troops are these?" and was answered, "a North Carolina brigade." With tears streaming down his face he exclaimed, "God bless old North Carolina." Thus we see them; the first to the front at Bethel; the last to go down at Appomattox.

North Carolinians are a homogeneous people, honest, conservative, God fearing, who by their valor and other good qualities take rank among the foremost of mankind. It is a sad remembrance that so many of them are in unmarked and unknown graves, but their State now honors them, and will throughout the ages, while loving friends will cherish their memories. Thousands of them had no worldly goods, but they loved their State and their neighbors. They were patriots and more; they were God's nobility. "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend." With all reverence, in the language of the noble Lee, "God bless old North Carolina."

Capt. Leach then presented to the State, to be deposited in the library, the flag of the gallant Forty-eighth North Carolina regiment, to which allusion was made in Col. Tate's address.

Chaplain Weston offered prayer and the choir sang "How firm a Foundation, ye Saints of the Lord." The corner stone was then declared duly and properly set.

HON. R. T. BENNETT'S ADDRESS.

The last speaker was Hon. R. T. Bennett, who said:

We ask the prayers of this great company of Christian people while we speak of the men and arms whose memory the corner stone just laid is to hold in perpetuity for generations to follow us. The sound of the war in which the armies of the Confederate States were worn down by repeated blows of superior numbers has grown faint. Already time lends to the events of that struggle, which were the most energetic and tumultuous in their accomplishment, the air of repose. The South, inspired by lofty ideals of duty and stimulated by precious faith, has done well in preserving amidst poverty and toil the wholesome truths of that great struggle. "The fullness of time has come." The daughters and grand daughters of the regiments that followed the leadership of Lee and Jackson, Branch and Bragg, upon the crested ridge amid the stormy presence of battle—the women of our State—have set up a stone for a pillar to testify to unborn ages our reverence for our dead.

This is a white day in North Carolina, distinguished as the anniversary day of our first and second declarations of independence. It is good to be here. Let us administer the sacraments to our hearts. Standing here, hearkening to voices from the tomb, let us baptize ourselves afresh in the name of liberty. The most perfect oration which has ever been rescued from the rigor of time is that of Pericles over the dead who perished in the first campaign of the Peloponesian war. These men like our comrades in the great war, fell short of success. What was it gave to these countrymen of Pericles their imperishable renown? The philosophy, the science, the literature and intellect of ancient Greece may be traced in their influence on all after ages of the Western world. But the memory of their dead resists annihilation by the force of a greater power than all these. It is by force of this principle "that bravery never goes out of fashion." "So indispensable is courage in the performance of the ordinary duties of life, that we admire it even in error."

The Confederate dead, our dead, our precious dead, by their valor achieved a name which deserves to endure as long as fame itself. For our dead this name is a "second life among men, in which, earthiness is purged away and what is imperishable tarries," and "for the living their just inheritance." "Her trumpet sounds no empty strain, 'tis the appeal against our baser promptings, the summons to action, the need of achievement, the celebration on earth of the spirit's triumph over the grave." If the courage of those Confederates who stepped from their homes into the army and were soldiers was admirable, the principles for which they fought cannot be overstated. The right of local self-governmodt lay at the very root of the struggle and conflict between the Government and the Confederate states.

The natural leaders of the South, trained in correct methods of observation and reasoning in politics, saw the impending danger and gave the alarm. Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, advised secession on the part of the South as early as 1820. There was no doubt then about the right of a State to secede from the Union. Rawle, the Pennsylvanian, is his book on the Constitution says: "The secession of a State from the Union depends on the will of the people of such State. The States then may wholly withdraw from the Union, but while they continue they must retain the character of representative republics." Tucker, of Virginia, is equally explicit.

The University of North Carolina and every other institution in this State devoted to the education of our youth which receives the benefits of State endowment should be required to teach those in their charge the theory of the constitution which conceded the right of the States of the Union to withdraw therefrom for causes deemed sufficient, so that the term rebel now imputed to our people would be shorn of that meaning which causes the average man a tremor of shame. Hapily, our people, as a rule, are not in a hurry to condemn the action of the South in their efforts to found a Government more consonant with their rights than the Government of the United States. An occasional philosopher marks his disapproval by a declaration *in forma pauperis* and complains that the movement was foredoomed to failure, a remark as applicable to any other weighty enterprise that ultimately fails as to this one. At what stage of the struggle, pray, was the autograph of failure written upon it? Was the cause of the colonies in their war with Britain more hopeful of success at the outset than our cause was? Is the success or failure of movements freighted with the fortunes, the hopes, the hearts of millions of Christian men and women the infallible test of the right and wrong of them? Does nothing succeed but success? Is the "odd man God's only faithful servant. We were more cheated than conquered into surrender. Most forms of Government have effect upon the moral and intellectual qualities of their citizens.

Certain broad declarations in our Constitution of the equality of all men are producing legitimate fruit in the United States. The tendency of our Government to centralize unduly the functions of government at Washington is the tendency against which the full force of our war was aimed and delivered. That tendency grows greater with every year of our experience as a Government. When time and contemporaneous construction shall completely sanctify these tendencies we will have all the elements of socialism in our midst. In a book written in 1755 you will find the political theories which may torment us by and by. Community of property and the total absorption of the individual in the body politic. "Nothing" says the first article in this work (The code of Nature) "belongs wholly to any one. Property is detestable and any one who attempts to re-establish it shall be imprisoned for life as a dangerous madman and an enemy of humanity." The second article declares that "every citizen shall be kept and maintained and supplied with work at the public expense. All produce shall be gathered into public garners, to be distributed to citizens for their substance. All children shall be taken from their parents at 5 years of age and educated together on a uniform plan." De Tocqueville says: "So true it is that centralization and socialism are nations of the same soil; one is the wild herb, the other the garden plant." Truth is the daughter of time. The industrial armies now converging on Washington are but the first of a thunder shower.

The men who followed the fortunes of the Confederacy were descended almost entirely from a common ancestry. The armies of the Confederacy were distinguished by the same general characteristics. There were local influences which modified or exalted these characteristics. The general level, however, was uniform. Hence it is unjust to say that the soldiers of this State or that State fought best; all did well, and if on any battlefield of the war the dead of North Carolina, or of Virginia, or any other State fell nearest the enemy, it was the accident of fortune. The men devoted themselves to duty even unto death. The North Carolina soldiers were noted for their self-control and their self-discipline, obedience to orders and patience under restraints. They could be relied on to withhold their fire under the most trying exposure, and upon the signal, to fall upon the enemy with most impetuous force. I have seen them when their work was accomplished with swift, short blows. Again when the bloody encounter drew out the day and was furious, away past the midnight watch, I have heard them when there was nothing left but vast avenues of gloom. They were never unduly elated by success nor overborne by ill fortune. These men were not self-seekers or self-worshippers, but seekers and worshippers, of something far better than self. Not personal enjoyment was their object, but a high, heroic idea of patriotism, in which cause they neither shrank from suffering nor called on the earth to witness it as something wonderful, but patiently endured, counting it blessedness enough so to spend and so to be spent.

How shall we acquit ourselves of our duty and responsibility to these dead and these survivors who lift their withered white hands toward us? Reverence the dead, cherish the living. Where our dead lie the choicest wild flowers bloom and shine. The dead were our comrades in the anguish of the struggle; we know why they tarry so long on the homeward march. Their record is made up. North Carolinians, when they would exalt their fame, are not obliged to turn away from dishonoring or equivocal features. Rest on, gentle and heroic spirits! Heed not thine accusers. The living South will defend your memories. Distant ages in their majestic march will pause at your graves, while philosophers and lofty souls will say "These men had a just cause. They were dutiful sons of indestructible States. Their actions were worthy of their day; their achievements were worthy of all time."

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This condition is growing worse every day. The rapidity of its increase is awful to contemplate. Our homes, hospitals, and insane asylums are full of these unfortunates, and are being crowded still further. There is but one solution of the matter. Recognize the importance of the situation at once, and take the necessary measures to overcome it. If you have failing memory, hot flashes, dizziness, nervous or sick headache, biliousness, irritability, melancholy, sleeplessness, fainting, nervous dyspepsia, epilepsy, etc., know that any one of them is but a symptom of the calamity that may befall you, and even though you have used so-called remedies and treated with reputable physicians with little or no benefit, give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine a trial. It is the only remedy that may be depended upon for nervous disorders.

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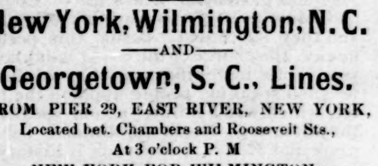

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 31, 1894.

THE TARIFF

The table of comparative tariff rates printed elsewhere is one of the tracts issued by the Democratic Congressional Committee. It is interesting and opportune.

It required many years to open the people's eyes to a realization of the oppression which they suffered under the protective system. But they have learned only the general proposition, the doctrine in the abstract. It is a tremendous task to master its details, so that one may intelligently set about its reform. Nevertheless some effort in that direction is the duty of those who essay to supply the public with intelligent comments on public affairs. As a preliminary to the modest contribution which we hope to make to this latter end, we ask the reader's consideration of one or two points of vital consequence in dealing with the subject.

The Democratic platform declares for a tariff for revenue only. That may mean (1) that the tariff shall be levied with sole reference to producing the greatest revenue—in which case the maximum revenue rate (by no means the highest rate, of course) must be levied on each article that may be imported; or, (2) it may mean that upon such portion of importable articles as it shall be determined to subject to duty, the duty shall be laid solely for revenue and not with a view to protection. In this case raw materials as well as finished products might be admitted duty free without infringing upon the rule of a tariff for revenue only, *provided* their free admission cheapened to the consumer the finished product in whose manufacture they were to be employed. Otherwise, not. For example, free salt tends to cheapen the cost of salt meat, because salt meat is chiefly a domestic product: whereas free raw sugar is of no benefit to consumers of refined sugars unless the rate on refined sugars be also reduced; and free pig iron of no benefit to the purchasers of scissors and razors unless the duties on these articles be reduced. As to pig iron, on the contrary, as that, unlike salt and raw sugar, is not capable of being consumed (in the sense referred to), there is no justification under the Democratic law for leaving that free, unless the finished articles made from it are also free, or left short of being free by the amount of the cost of transportation only.

Again: The raw material of one manufacturer is the finished product of another. Thus wool is the raw material of the woolen thread maker, woolen thread of the cloth maker, and cloth of the ready-made clothing maker.

Still again: The article of final consumption in one case becomes raw material in another. Thus salt eaten at table is a finished product, but becomes raw material in curing meat; and coal burned in the grate a finished product, but raw material if used in manufactures. So food may be said to be the raw material of labor, and yet labor, which we import free, becomes in one form or another a substitute for the coal and oil which puts in motion the machinery that supplants labor, if not for the machinery as well. And so on.

So reform of the tariff is a subject that needs to be trod very lightly upon unless we are prepared to go to the bottom of it.

Meanwhile, it is important to note that the Chicago platform does not declare for free raw materials without qualification. It endorses "the efforts made by the Democrats of the present congress to modify" the McKinley tariff's "most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials AND cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption." That is to say, the Chicago platform recognizes the fact that the people derive no benefit from free raw materials (which they do not consume) unless accompanied by the cheapening of manufactured goods (which they do consume.) On the contrary, free raw material adds to protection if the manufactured article be not cheapened; and at the same time, the people's government is deprived of a source of revenue without compensation to the people.

REAMS'S STATION.

Those who heard Col. Tate's address at the corner-stone laying at Raleigh, the other day, observed the omission of Lane's Brigade from the immortal trio—Cook's, MacRae's and Lane's—which made the assault at Reams's Station on the 25th of September, 1864. That assault elicited from General Lee the unique compliment of a letter of thanks to the Governor (Vance) of the State which had put these three brigades into the field and which thus secured the honor of winning a great victory on the soil of another State with a column composed solely of her own troops. It was supposed that the gallant Colonel's omission was a slip of the tongue, but we find it repeated in the printed reports of his speech, which refer to the matter in these words:

"To storm and capture the almost impregnable works at Reams' Station, near Petersburg, General Lee selected Cook's and MacRae's North Carolina brigades, and they succeeded. Beside this performance, the charge of the 600 at Balaklava, pales into insignificance. Yet while all English speaking people applaud the latter, which was a failure, no one speaks of the victorious North Carolinians, led by Cook and McRae. And such is history!"

In General Lee's letter to Governor Vance, (which we presume will be found in the archives of the Executive office at Raleigh), no distinction was made between the merits of the three brigades mentioned by him as winning the laurels of the fight, as, indeed, there was no distinction to be made in the valor of those famous troops. It may be useful, however, as long as the matter has come up, to recall the fact that the losses of Lane's brigade were far the heaviest suffered there. This arose from the accident of position A comparatively minute disclosure of the enemy's disposition had been made by the unsuccessful attack of two other brigades earlier in the day. This indicated that the line of the three brigades chosen for the second assault should be extended to the left from the path by which the battle field had been approached from the West. As Lane's was already on the ground, it was naturally at once put in motion, to make the extension to the left, on the approach of Heth's two brigades (Cook and MacRae.) It thus had the left of the line, and, as it turned out, covered the heavy work in which the enemy had had time, in the interval after the first assault, to mass his artillery. This work was protected by telegraph wire fences, chevaux-de-frise, and abbattis, and through these obstructions it was necessary to cut and crawl. The difficulty of the ground (fronting the three brigades as placed in line of battle) decreased to the right, so that at the extreme right the line of attack lay through an open field. In consequence of this inequality, Lane's (the left brigade) had received orders to begin its charge some minutes in advance of the others, and, if the writer's recollection serves him, the other two brigades were to take up the movement in succession one to the other. The intention was that the full impact of the three brigades should be delivered upon the enemy's line simultaneously—and such was the actual result, the foremost men of the three commands meeting in the captured works.

Lane's losses were one fifth of the number carried into action, and they occurred in the time (not many minutes) required to crawl and cut through the obstacles mentioned. It was in this fight that the novel expedient was resorted to by the Confederates of flinging handfuls of dust in the eyes of the enemy as the works were leaped.

We trust our good friend, Col. Tate, will cause his manuscript (if placed in the corner stone, and if that be not closed) to be altered to include mention of the three brigades particularized by General Lee.

It may be added that it was not General Lee, but A. P. Hill, who made the selection of three brigades of North Carolinians —notwithstanding there were brigades on the ground from three other States— to make the final assault. General Lee did not accompany the expedition, which was made from Petersburg under cover of the night (of September 24th) and was under command of Hill, a considerable part of whose corps lay in reserve on the rising ground West of the battle field. It was on this occasion that Mahone, whose troops were out of range, made a report in which he claimed the capture of some of the nine pieces of artillery that fell to the Confederates. These were all, of couse, captured by the North Carolinians, and upon Hill's mischievous request that Mahone send his captures up to the former's headquarters in Petersburg to be added to the North Carolinian nine, the expected result followed that he was unable to "deliver the goods."

Hill's troops had been halted for a few hours' sleep before day, abreast of the supposed point of attack. But the guides had led them too far South, that is, beyond the end, Southward, of the enemy's line. Otherwise, the attack would have been delivered at day break as a surprise, and doubtless would have been immediately successful and with but little loss of life.

The Tariff—The Senate Bill and the Wilson Bill.

We have received the following from the Democratic Congressional Committee:

Mr. H. H. Evans, the Treasury statistician, who has performed all similar work for the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate for the last twenty years, has, under the direction of the Finance Committee, made a comparison between the McKinley, Mills, Wilson and Senate bill as amended, and now presents to the country the average rates of duty under each bill, thus enabling anyone to ascertain the action of the two branches of Congress in their differences on each schedule and on the whole bill. A study of these figures will show but a small difference between the Wilson bill as it passed the House and the Senate bill as amended. It shows that the reduction from the McKinley bill by the Wilson bill was 28.35 per cent.; and the reduction from the McKinley bill by the Senate bill as amended is 25.79 per cent. The reduction which would have been made by the Mills bill, upon the same basis of calculation, would only have been 14.52 per cent.

The table of comparison is as follows:

	Pres't law.	Amn'd Senate.	Wilson.	1887 Mi's.
A Chemicals, oils, and paint,	3 .61	24.41	25 09	27.23
B—Earths, earthen ware and glass ware,	51.25	37.33	34.37	50.61
C—Metals,	58.43	34 26	35.06	40.28
D—Wood,	32.66	22.82	22.64	30.00
E—Sugar,	14.55	39.59	28.43	62.43
F—Tobacco,	117.82	105.95	91.58	83.32
G—Agr'l pro'ds,	33 21	23.62	21.58	26.53
H—Spirits, wines, and beverages,	69.90	58.98	60.69	73 9
I—Cotton manu'fs,	55 25	40.92	38.45	39.07
J—Flax, hemp, and jute,	45.0	32.41	30.51	22 94
K—Wool,	98.62	41.13	39.78	40. 0
L—Silk and s'k g'ds,	53.56	45.90	45 13	49.71
M—Paper,	23.85	20.38	19.10	22.06
N—Sundries,	27 00	22.12	26.28	24.42
Total,	49.58	36.79	35.5	42.38

As considerable comment has been made charging delay in the passage of the present tariff bill, it is but fair to give the dates when the several bills, during the last fifty years, have passed the Senate, so that a comparison can be made by the people, and a conclusion reached as to whether the work upon the present bill has been as rapid as that upon its predecessors:

Walker tariff, 1846, passed Senate July 28, 1846, and was approved by the President, July 30, 1846.

Morrill tariff, 1861, reported to the House March 12, 1860, passed the Senate February 20, 1861 and was approved March 2, 1861.

Tariff bill of 1883, passed the House June 27, 1882, passed the Senate February 20, 1883, and was approved March 3, 1883.

The McKinley tariff passed the Senate September 10, 1890 and was approved by the President October 1, 1890.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion by leaders upon both sides that the present tariff bill will pass the Senate about the middle of June.

Comment has been made upon the fact that the Finance Committee has offered 409 amendments to the Wilson bill. The same Committee offered to the McKinley bill 399 amendments that changed its substance while of the 409 amendments offered to the Wilson bill, Senator Jones in charge of the Senate bill states that a majority of them simply changed the Senate amendments and restored the rates of duty as originally provided by the Wilson bill.

Read on the 1st page the speeches of Messrs. Mason, Bennett and Tate.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1894.

Signs are plenty that the republican Senators are ready to give up their useless fight against the tariff bill, and intimations have been given to Senator Harris by their leaders that if he would not carry out his announced intention of compelling long night sessions this week an agreement might be reached upon a date for the taking of a final vote upon the bill. As the easiest way is always the best way Senator Harris will defer for a few days the holding of night sessions, in order to see whether an amicable arrangement can be reached with the republicans. If so, all right and good; if not, the democrats are all prepared to endure any amount of personal hardship that may be necessary to force a vote. It is the expectation of the democratic Senators that the bill will be passed in time for the conference committee to act and get their work endorsed by both House and Senate and the bill signed by President Cleveland before the first of July. Only one democratic vote is in doubt—that of Senator Hill, and after he fails to get the income tax struck out of the bill it is believed he will fall into line and vote for the bill.

The Senate investigation committee found Buttz guilty of having attempted to bribe Senators Hunton and Kyle, but no steps have been taken towards criminally prosecuting him. The committee is now engaged in investing the charges of crookedness on the part of the sugar trust and Senators in connection with the preparation of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, and, judging from the evidence already taken, those charges are likely to be shown up as outright fakes. For instance, it was charged that the sugar schedule was prepared in the handwriting of Secretary Carlisle, who carried it to a meeting of the Finance committee, and demanded that it be adopted because of obligations the party owed to the sugar trust, and the man who made the charge declined to give his authority. The story was read to Senator Jones, of Arkansas, who was chairman of the sub-committee that arranged the amendments to the tariff bill, which included the sugar schedule, and he was asked by Senator Gray, chairman of the investigating committee, what truth there was in it. "None, whatever," he replied emphatically; "I think I have attended every meeting of the tariff subcommittee this season, but no such scene was ever enacted, nor a demand made by Mr. Carlisle for the protection of sugar. With reference to the charge that Secretary Carlisle prepared the sugar schedule, I would say that my recollection is that I prepared the sugar schedule in the bill as first reported; the schedule in the last bill reported was put in shape at the Treasury department at my request, in order that the administrative features of the schedule should be in correct form. The suggestion of the rate and all of the essential details of the schedule were from me." There is about the amount of truth in the charges mentioned as in all the rest. The schedule was prepared at the Treasury department at Senator Jone's request, and some republican clerk employed therein probably told it outside; the rest was imagined.

The committee may ask the Senate to order the arrest of the correspondents who refused to give their authority for the charges, but that will accomplish nothing, as they would be certain to continue to refuse. The Senate has several times tried, but never successfully, to compel correspondents to tell where they got information from. Every Senator whose name has been connected with these charges has expressed a willingness to appear before the investigating committee without the formality of a summons.

It seems hardly necessary to say that the stories printed in republican papers about the great cost to the government of the little vacation trip of President Cleveland and Secretaries Carlisle and Gresham, on the light house tender Violet, were entirely false. The presence of those gentlemen on the little boat did not cost the government one cent. The Violet made her regular trip, supplying the light houses with oil, etc., and the passengers table was supplied at President Cleveland's personal expense. The Violet was not even delayed, Mr. Cleveland insisting before the start that the fishing and hunting should only be done while the boat was transferring supplies to the lighthouses, and that rule was adhered to during the trip.

Rep. Bryan, of Nebr., is just as enthusiastic in his advocacy of the building of the Nicaragua canal, as Senator Morgan, of Ala., but he proposes, in a bill now before the Commerce committee of the House, to do it in a different way. His bill calls for an issue of $70,000,000 in greenbacks, to be used to purchase a controlling interest in the stock of the company and for the building of the canal under the control of a board of eleven directors, eight of them to represent the United States.

The House has laid aside the regular appropriation bills temporarily and will this week try to decide whether the tax on State bank notes shall be repealed or not. Both sides claim a majority.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

Ninety-Second Commencement of this Honored Educational Institution.

[Special correspondence of the Observer.]

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., May 28.

This is an interesting week in the Twin-City—the attraction being the 92d commencement exercises of that honored educational institution—Salem Female Academy. The happy season opened last Friday evening with a vocal concert under the direction of Miss Tracy, followed on Saturday evening with an entertainment by the elocution department, Miss Scriber directing. The Baccalaureate sermon was preached Sunday morning to the 37 young ladies of the graduating class by Rev. T. H. Pritchard, D. D., of Charlotte. The programme for the remainder of the week will be as follows:

Monday, Seniors' first evening, Miss Lehman directing.

Tuesday afternoon, art exhibit, Miss Siewers directing.

Tuesday, Seniors' second evening, Miss Lehman directing.

Wednesday afternoon Annual Meeting and Class re-unions. Address by Rev. A. D. Thaeler, of Winston.

Wednesday evening, Grand Musical Concert, Prof. Skilton directing. A beautiful oratorio will be rendered by several hundred voices, assisted by the Salem Orchestra.

Thursday morning commencement Oration by Rev. Robt. Strange, D. D., a scholarly pulpit orator of Wilmington. The diplomas will then be presented to the members of the graduating class by Bishop Rondthaler, of the Moravian Church.

Notwithstanding the financial depression the past year has been one of the most successful in the history of the school. The catalogues, which are being issued this week, shows the number of pupils and instructors to be 345.

The Academy was never blessed with a stronger or better faculty. The present principal, Rev. J. H. Clewell, has managed the institution for the past ten years, and its growth, and prosperity has been all that could be desired by the trustees who express the opinion that he is the right man in the proper place.

The art and industrial exhibit this year will be truly interesting and creditable, and will include paintings, drawings, embroidery, industrial studies, botany work, cooking school, etc., together with specimens from the Academy's new museum. Beautiful pictures will also be on exhibit of nine of the eleven principals of the Academy, dating from 1802 to 1888.

At the Alumnæ Association meeting on Wednesday afternoon there will be several class reunions. At these gatherings an effort will be made to raise the $1,800 scholarship fund to $2,500. If this effort proves successful, the daughter of some deserving Alumnæ will be honored with a scholarship beginning with the next session which opens on September 4th. The Academy now gives two scholarships annually—one literary and one musical to the two brightest members of the Winston graded school graduating class.

Misses Blanche and Lottie Thornton, and Martha Brown, of Fayetteville, attended the last session of the Academy. Miss Brown is a member of the graduating class. She will read a beautiful essay, the first one on the program, the second evening, entitled "Hard Times." Her subject is only too appropriate.

Commencement of the Industrial and Normal School.

Special Correspondence of the Observer.]

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 24, '94.

Probably the most brilliant commencement any North Carolina School has ever enjoyed was that of the Normal and Industrial School which closed here last night with the lecture of Gen. Gordon on "The Last Days of the Confederacy."

Yesterday, Congressman Bryan, the brilliant Nebraskian, delivered the address before the students of the institution. He took as his subject, "Money," and he handled it superbly. Mr. Bryan, while conservative, is an ardent bi-metallist, and in a speech of great power he gave ample reason for "the faith that is in him." Many of the most prominent men in the State were seated on the platform. Governor Carr introduced the orator, and did it well.

Mr. Bryan was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, and the immense audience that crowded the chapel was completely captivated by his address.

In the afternoon the party of distinguished visitors was taken to the Guilford Battle Ground, and seemed delighted with that historic spot.

In the evening, the graduating class held its exercises. At the close of the interesting program, Mrs. Bryan, who had done the institution the honor to accompany her husband to the commencement, made a few remarks to the graduating class. All were charmed with her.

This morning, Bishop Roudthaler preached the commencement sermon. It was eloquent, appropriate; in fact, a sermon better fitted to the occasion has not been heard in this State. President McIver presented the diplomas to the eight young women of the graduating class.

Rev. Jesse H. Page presented the Bibles to the class in a brief, bright, and strikingly original speech.

General Gordon delivered a short address to the young ladies.

This evening was the occasion of the lecture of General Gordon on "The Last Days of the Confederacy." A very large audience heard the lecture and hundreds were turned off for want of room in the spacious assembly hall. Judge Avery introduced the speaker, paying an eloquent tribute to his record as a warrior and statesman. The lecture teems with humor and pathos, and was enthusiastically received.

One of the most pleasing incidents of the commencement was the presentation of copies of the Constitution of the United States and of North Carolina to the members of the graduating class by Chief Justice Shepherd. This was regarded as peculiarly appropriate, as emphasizing the idea of the duty of the public schools to prepare children to become useful and law-abiding citizens.

An unusual number of State officials and prominent men and women from all over North Carolina were attracted by the brilliant program.

The State Normal and Industrial School closes its present session with nearly four hundred students in attendance.

This record far surpasses any ever before made in North Carolina. It shows what the young women of North Carolina will do when the State begins to give them a chance similar to that given to young men. The success of the school has exceeded the hopes of its friends and has been the astonishment of those who predicted its failure.

JOHN WILBER JENKINS.

Popular Education and County Officers.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit one whose experience as a teacher in this county and whose knowledge of the needs of the public in the way of a better system of education, has been increased by constant contact with the public, as a teacher, to make use of your columns to endeavor to inspire the people to more earnest action in this particular and important branch.

Although every one knows that our present Public School system is inadequate, as I believe any but a compulsory system will prove, there is no reason for not making the best of the opportunities which we have at hand, and no excuse for the present inactivity of the people in this matter.

It has been truly said that ignorance and poverty go hand in hand, and they invariably travel the road to vice.

In proportion as interest in popular education decreases, just so will poverty, crime and misery increase among the poorer classes, who, failing to realize the necessity of education, are content to send their children out into the world without having even mastered the "Three R's" sufficiently well to carry on their every-day business. And these children bound down by the limiting environment and prejudices of their parents, growing up to manhood and womanhood with no broader views of life than their fathers had, going forth to exercise their franchise and steer our ship of State, prove a drawback to our moral and political advancement.

We must realize sooner or later that this is a progressive age, and that we cannot be content to "tread the same paths that our fathers have trod" without being left far behind in the race of life.

The duties of citizenship are far greater now than formerly and men, not mummies, are in demand.

How important then that we should teach our youth to act well their part in the theatre of life, and impress upon them the fact that not only the thought, but the duties and privileges of men are widened with the courses of the sun.

From a purely economical standpoint it would be wise in the State to make extraordinary efforts to perfect the system of popular education.

Why boast we of our nation's greatness and power, and raise monuments to commemorate historical events and inspire the favored few with feelings of pride and patriotism that cannot be shared by the great masses who do not know the cause or purpose of such demonstrations?

Educate the masses and raise them up out of the dark abyss of ignorance in which they are groping so, that they will not be deceived by the false light of skillful and unprincipled politicians who look on them more as stock in trade than as component factors of our government.

Then we will have a government that will rest on a solid foundation and one that will grow more and more powerful while other nations and empires fall and sink into oblivion.

This looks like a great undertaking, but not half so great as did the achievement of Independence look to that handful of men in Mecklenburg county when they formally severed their connection with the mightiest nation of the earth. Yet we celebrate that day as we would the birth of a nation.

Like them we must have leaders willing and capable of performing the duties imposed upon them. And now that the time has come for electing the County Commissioners and County Superintendent of Public Instruction, let our Magistrates look for men who have proven themselves capable of directing public affairs by being successful in their private business.

Let us have active and energetic men, and men in whom the people have confidence, before entrusting them with the affairs of a county in such a condition as ours.

With all due respect to those whose names have been mentioned as candidates as well as the present incumbent, I would suggest for County Superintendent of Public Instruction Mr. H. McD. Robinson, a man who is not a candidate, but who I believe would accept if elected, and whose name is here mentioned without any suggestion or solicitation on his part.

For over five years Mr. Robinson faithfully performed the duties of this office, giving entire satisfaction to the public, and his scholastic attainments well fit him for any office the people of the county can confer upon him.

A TEACHER.

The Young

are made prematurely aged by diseases (alas, how prevalent!) which make them pale, listless, low spirited, morose or irritable in temper, easily tired, forgetful and incapable; fill mad-houses and swell the lists of suicides; separate husbands and wives; bring untold suffering to millions, even to the third and fourth generation. A complete and scientific treatise on these ailments, their symptoms, nature and proper management, prepared by those who have had a vast and successful experience in their treatment and cure, will be mailed, secure from observation, in a plain sealed envelope, to any one sending, enclosed with this notice, ten cents, (for postage,) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding these organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

2,238,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Bumps on Your Face

Are caused by impure blood, and will never be well unless you cleanse it and build it up in richness and purity. Botanic Blood Balm, the great blood purifier and tonic, is what you need. One bottle will clear your complexion and purify your blood. Try it. Price $1.00 per bottle. For sale by druggists.—*Ade.*

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreadful disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

OFFICE OF S. CHERRY, 21 Drayton Street, SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 16, 1890.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.

DEAR SIRS—I would like to add my testimony to the almost miraculous effect of P. P. P. in the case of Mary Ingraham, a woman living on my place; she had a constant cough, sore throat, debility, etc., and was emaciated to a degree that she was unable to get out of bed unassisted, being given up by physicians; she had taken the ruinous so-called blood Medicines without the least effect, until being put under the P. P. P., she immediately began to improve and is now in as good health as ever in her life. You can refer to me at any time as to the effect of P. P. P. in the foregoing case.

Yours truly, SAMUEL CHERRY.

For sale by all druggists.

P. P. P. A wonderful medicine; it gives an appetite, it invigorates and strengthens.
P. P. P. Cures rheumatism and all pains in side, back and shoulders, knees, hips, wrists and joints.
P. P. P. Cures syphilis in all its various stages, old ulcers, sores and kidney complaints.
P. P. P. Cures catarrh, eczema, erysipelas, all skin diseases and mercurial poisoning.
P. P. P. Cures dyspepsia, chronic female complaints and broken down constitution and loss of manhood.
P. P. P. The best blood purifier of the age. Has made more permanent cures than all other blood remedies.

For sale by Burwell & Dunn, Wholesale Druggists, Charlotte, N. C., and Richardson & Farriss, Greensboro, N. C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

The Old Friend

And the best friend that never fails you is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel It acts directly on the Liver, Kidney and Boweis and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

EVERY PACKAGE
Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Little Blue Ob, My!"

Thus ran the refrain to the old song, and the same may be said of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are little, but oh, my! don't they drive away the blues, expel malarial poison and billousness from the system, cure constipation, sick headache, clear the clogged brain and cause the dejected sufferer to brace up and realize that life is worth living after all!

A Mother's Story

Her Boy's Suffering After Diphtheria

Hood's Gave Good Health and Strength.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has done so much for my boy that I wish to say a few words in praise of this wonderful medicine. Clifford was very ill with diphtheria and it left him suffering with Bright's disease. He was very weak, poor in flesh and could hardly walk. Malaria fever soon overtook him and together with trouble with his liver,

He Was in Much Misery.

At last, almost discouraged, I decided to have him try Hood's Sarsaparilla. He has taken only a few bottles, and yet it has done him more good than all the previous medical treatment

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

and medicines combined. He has regained strength and flesh and looks quite healthy. It will always give us pleasure to tell others what a valuable medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla."
MRS. G. W. MARLETT, Carrollton, Kentucky.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache and constipation. 25c.

Rough Bicycle Test.

"Mr Geo. Fitzsimmons, accompanied by Mr. J. C. Wood, of the Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company, of Washington, D. C., rode from this city to High Point, yesterday, and back, a distance of thirty miles over the R. & D. R. R. The ride was made to test a new bicycle of very light weight. The machine stood the rough jolting over the ties and trestles without a scratch."

The above was taken from the Greensboro Record. Mr. Fitzsimmons has sold nearly 25 Ramblers this season, and has ordered a new No. 9 Rambler Racer. The wheel above referred to was a 26 pound Rambler, No. 8. Do you ride a Rambler?

If not, call at A. J. Pemberton & Co.'s and examine the beautiful copper rim Ramblers. Price $125.00—all styles. To good parties we will sell on time.

The "Ideal" Bicycles.

We now carry a line of cheaper bicycles, the "Ideal."

Light Roadster, M. and W. tires, price $75.
G. and J. attachable corrugated tires $85
Combination Ideals $50, $60 and $75. Boys $40, $50, $60 and $65.

We have a cheap line of cushion tire boy's and girl's wheels at $15 to $40.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

To Our Consumers.

On account of the great number of over-due Gas and Electric Light Bills which have accumulated and the difficulty experienced in collecting, this Company has found it necessary to adopt the following rules, which shall go into effect June 1st, 1894:

RULE 1st—All Bills are due on the first day of each month, and if paid on or before the 5th day of same month, a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed.

RULE 2nd—The supply of Gas or Electric Lights, or both will be cut off from those consumers who allow their Bills to remain unpaid after the 10th day of the month.

RULE 3rd—Consumers who allow their Gas or Electric Lights or both to be cut off for nonpayment of Bills, shall be charged 75 cents in addition to their Bills, should they desire the supply of Gas or Electric Lights restored.

These rules apply to all, and no exceptions will be made.

Respectfully,
FAYETTEVILLE GAS LIGHT CO.,
per C. D. BOYLE, Sup't.

May 24, 1894.

D. A. McMILLAN,

44 South Person Street,

still in favor of the "nimble sixpence" of fifty years ago to the "slow shilling" of to-day, has in store a large and complete stock of

STAPLE

—AND—

Fancy Groceries,

to which special attention as to Quality and Price is invited.

FLOUR—ALL GRADES;
SUGARS, TEAS, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES;
BACON SIDES, HAMS & SHOULDERS;
CANNED GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY;
CRACKERS, CANDIES and PICKLES;
DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED FRUITS, NUTS, RAISINS, &c.

IRONSTONE CHINA,

both heavy and light.

—ALSO—

Glassware, Lamp Goods, Looking Glasses, Tin Chamber Sets, Fancy Earthen Chamber Sets, Tea Trays; a large lot of Tinware especially for wholesale trade.

D. A. McMILLAN.

JUDGE WALTER CLARK

USES AND ENDORSES THE

Electropoise

TRADE MARK.
"Cures when all else fails."

North Carolina Supreme Court.
WALTER CLARK, Associate Justice.
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 26, 1894.

We have found the Electropoise very valuable—especially for children. I got one last May, and I am sure I have saved three times its cost already in doctors' and drug store bills. From my experience with it, and observation, I can safely recommend it.

Yours truly, WALTER CLARK.

Investigation Invited.

BOOK FREE.

Electrolibration Co.,
345 FOURTH AVENUE,
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A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS

Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars,

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 8, 1894.

Cocoa and Chocolate,

THE BERLINERS AND LONDONERS DRINK;

Cocoa and Chocolate,

THE AMERICAN DRINK;

PREPARED BY

VAN HOUTEN

—AND—

WALTER BAKER.

Our Green, Black

—AND—

English Breakfast Teas

ARE APPRECIATED BY THE BEST TRADE.

SARATOGA CHIPS,

FRESH ARRIVALS.

R. M. PRIOR.

3—8—94

It Will Pay You to Come and Look!

A Few Sample Prices.

15c Ladies' Silk Mitts and Gloves 35 and 50c.
6c Shirt Waist Calicos, Stripes and Dots, at 5c.
6c Dress Ginghams at 4c.
India Linen and Victoria Lawn 5 to 15c.
10c Barker Mills Shirting yard wide at 8c.
8c Beautiful Line Prints at 6c.
9c Shallies at 5c.
10c Ladies' Undervests at 6c.
15c " " " 9c.
25c " " " 15c.
50c " " " 20c.
10c Children's Undervests at 5c.
$2 Men's Undershirts at $1.00.
Men's Undershirts 25, 33, 48 and 50c.
75c Unlaundred Shirts at 50c.
75c Laundred Percale Shirts at 48c.
20c 4-ply Linen Collars at 10c.
25c 4-ply Linen Cuffs at 15c.
25c Men's Fast Black Half Hose at 15c.
Shoes for Ladies, Children and Men; Slippers for Ladies' and Men.
Beautiful Line of Dotted and Figured Muslins to arrive Saturday at 5c. yard, (why pay 6c.)

COME AND GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND, Department Store.

Books Wanted to Purchase:

McCall's History of Georgia—2 Vols.
Haywood's Civil and Political and Aborigina History of Tennessee—2 Vols., published about 1823.
James' Life of General Marion—1821.

Address with price to

FRANCIS P. HARPER,
17, E 16th Street,
New York.

A Positive Fact.

At Moore's New Book and Music Store the most beautiful line of

BOX PAPER AND TABLETS EVER BEFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Stationery and Musical Instruments of every description, together with a large assortment of Sporting Goods at prices to suit the times.

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TO CALL AT
SHAW'S MUSIC HOUSE
when in the city,
where you will find a large and well selected stock of PIANOS and ORGANS for cash or monthly payments. Agent for the celebrated C. M. Stieff Piano. Tuning done in town for $2.00.

A. E. SHAW.

LOOK! LOOK!!

Look to Your Interest!

Why can W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS make it pay to examine their

Stock of Furniture?

1st. They are MANUFACTURERS.
2nd. Their experience in MANUFACTURING enables them to know how to buy the BEST GOODS for the *least money.*
3rd The goods they buy are bought direct from MANUFACTURERS.
4th. Their *motto is quick sales and small profits*
To be convinced call in at their

FURNITURE STORE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THEY ALSO MANUFACTURE

HOUSE TRIMMINNGS, MOULDINGS RAILINGS, TURNED and SAWED SCROLL WORK, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS and MANTELS.

FURNITURE STORE—Thornton Block.
FACTORY—Cool Spring Street.

STREET'S Bakery and Confectionary.

All Varieties of Cakes; CANDIES, FANCY AND PLAIN;

Fresh Bread Daily.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!!

We would remind the public that our ICE CREAM PARLOR is open and comfortably furnished where this most refreshing delicacy with delicious cake is served in best style all the day.

ORDERS FROM FAMILIES, PARTIES AND FESTIVALS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

Respectfully,
STREET & SON,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. R. S. McGEACHY,

Has located here, and offers his Professional Services to the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE IN
SEDBERRY'S DRUG STORE.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S

DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS,

Northeast Corner Market Square.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY..................MAY 31, 1894.

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Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

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FRANK W. THORNTON—Notice.
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LIDDELL COMPANY—Cotton Gins and Presses
A J. PEMBERTON & CO.—Pianos and Organs.
OBSERVER OFFICE—Ladies' Bicyle—see Special.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Good for Hot Weather.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Thompson's Glove Fitting Corsets.
THEO. G. EGER—Rates of Freight from New York City to Points Named.

Oil Up Your Skates.

There will be roller skating at the F. I. L. I. Armory Friday night. The L. M. A. Band will furnish music.

The Great Fire of '31.

Day before yesterday was the anniversary of the great fire which on Sunday, May 29, 1831, destroyed over two million dollars worth of property in Fayetteville.

Capt. N. W. Ray.

Capt. Neill W. Ray is the Vice President for the 3rd District of the Vance Memorial Association. Capt. Ray, by the way, left on Tuesday on his mission to the Sharpsburg battle field.

The last contribution received for the Independent Light Infantry gun fund is from Mr. T. B. Fuller, of Durham, than whom the boys in gray know no more sincere friend. This is Mr. Fuller's second contribution.

Mr. Herbert Lutterloh is having erected a handsome building on the lot on Gillespie street formerly occupied by the grocery store of Q. K. Nimocks & Co. but which was made vacant by the great fire last November a year ago.

Fast Riding for Rough Roads.

Messrs James Hollingsworth and Charlie Glover left here on bicycles yesterday at 5:15 A. M. for Red Springs 24 miles distant, and at nine o'clock a telegram was received here stating that they had arived there. Pretty good for amateurs and rough roads.

William Pearce, the worthy colored employe in the OBSERVER office, has a little pig with six distinct feet, two unmistakable feet on each front leg. This is no fish story but a pig truth, for we have seen this young freak ourselves. The pigs are not going to allow a four legged duck to walk away with them.

St. John's Church.

We are pleased to learn that the Vestry have secured the services of the Rev. Wm. R. Harriss, of New York, who is expected to officiate in this Church during the month of June.

Mr. Harriss is expected in a day or two, and will preach Sunday (June 3rd) morning and evening.

Summer Excursion Rates.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railway Co. will sell Summer Excursion Tickets from June 1st to Sept. 30th, 1894, inclusive, to all Seashore and Mountain resorts in North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. These tickets will be good for return trip until October 31st, 1894, with privilege of stopovers in each direction at all resort points.

The F. I. L. I. Again Honored.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry has received an invitation from the Hampton Guards of Spartanburg South Carolina to attend their annual encampment which begins the first week in July. We learn that this encampment will be a great military occasion, several of the leading Northern and Southern companies having been invited to participate. On account of their recent trip to Raleigh "Our boys in Grey" we are afraid will have to decline this most flattering invitation.

J. H. Southgate, Esq.

Those who were so fortunate as to hear him greatly enjoyed the address delivered by Mr. J. H. Southgate last week before Hay Street M. E. Sunday School, resolutions concerning which are printed elsewhere. Mr. Southgate, who is the brother-in-law of our esteemed townsman Mr. A. S. Huske, is a gentleman of great intelligence and cultivation, and of fine manners and address, as well as an active philanthropist. Mr. Southgate's wife was the daughter of the late Bartholomew Fuller, and both on that account and for his own sake he will always be welcome in Fayetteville.

At Williams Hall To-Night.

The programme for the entertainment to be given by the ladies of the Epworth League to-night at the Opera House will consist of the New Tamborine Drill, followed by a Burlesque on the same comedy from Josiah Allan's wife, entitled "Wimmen's School of Feelosophy." Recitations, music, etc., concluding with the "Tableaux of States" which has recently attracted immense audiences throughout the South. This will be of special interest to every lover of the Confederacy. Let all attend and enjoy this delightful Entertainment.

Reserved Seats	35 cts.
General Admission	25 cts.
Children under 14 years	15 cts.

Reserved seats on sale at usual place.

Mrs. Alex. Huske and children returned home last week from Durham, after a long visit there.

Vance Memorial Association of Cumberland.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE!

As already published, Camp Fayetteville No. 1, United Confederate Veterans, at the invitation of the Mayor, at its meeting on the 5th instant, resolved itself into the Vance Memorial Association of Cumberland, for the time being and for the purpose indicated, with E. J. Hale as President and E. M. Waddill as Secretary. In accordance with resolutions adopted then and subsequently, a committee was appointed to canvass their respective districts and receive subscriptions for the bronze statue to be erected at Raleigh and otherwise in accordance with the scheme of the State Association, as follows:

Capt. A. B. Williams, Chairman of Com.
Cross Creek—1st Ward A. E. Rankin.
2nd Dr. J. W. McNeill.
3rd Jas. W. Atkinson.
4th Ranald McMillan.
5th A. A. McKethan.
6th Wm. F. Campbell.
7th N. W. Ray.

Haymount—C. W. Broadfoot, J. B. Smith.

Carver's Creek—W. L. Williams, W. J. Green.

Black River—Christopher McClellan, Walter J. Smith.

Flea Hill—Dr. H. A. McSwain, T. W. Devane.

Cedar Creek—Neill C. Thaggard, Henry E. Smith.

Beaver Dam—Charles Cogdell, Morris Hall.

71st—J. A. McPherson, Jas. B. Huske.

Quwhiffle—George Graham, M. A. Gillis.

Gray's Creek—Harvey Evans, James Thames.

Rockfish—John (Roslin) Smith, Ab. Harrington.

The above named gentlemen are requested to meet at the City Hall in Fayetteville on Monday, the 4th of June, proximo, at 11 A. M., and to make report through Chairman Williams, who is also requested to act as Treasurer, of the sums severally collected by them.

The Commandant of the F. I. L. I., the Commandant of the L. M. A., the Worshipful Master of Phœnix Lodge of Masons, the Chancellor Commanders of the Knights of Pythias, and the Noble Grands of the two Lodges in this city of Odd Fellows, who have kindly undertaken to secure subscriptions from their several bodies, are requested to meet and make report at the same time.

"The Bench and Bar of Old Times"—a Rare Treat in Store.

The following letter has been addressed to our honored townsman, Judge Buxton, and we are glad to announce that he has accepted the invitation for a time shortly to be named by him:

CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
In the Superior Court, May Term, 1894.

Hon. R. P. Buxton,

DEAR JUDGE:—We, the undersigned members of the Fayetteville Bar, now about to bid farewell to the Old Court House, respectfully ask you to prepare and deliver before the Bar and public an address at such time as will suit your pleasure on "The Bench and Bar of Old Times." We beg to remind you that you are now the only link which binds us to the long line of our predecessors who practiced in this building before the war. We have the honor to be,

With high regard,
Your Brethren
C. W. BROADFOOT,
N. W. RAY,
GEO. M. ROSE,
N. A. SINCLAIR.
H. McD. ROBINSON,
THOS. H. SUTTON,
HENRY L. COOK,
S. H MACRAE,
J. G. SHAW,
JAS. H. JOHNSON,
J. F. MUSELWHITE.

At the request of the Bar, ordered to be spread upon the Minutes.
H. R. BRYAN, Judge.

The Independent Company at Raleigh.

It was Capt. Alfred Williams of the Governor's Guard, and not Lieut. Williams as stated by us last week, who received Major Vann and the Independent Company in the station at Raleigh, the other day, and conducted them to their escort of three Companies of the State Guard drawn up and awaiting them in the Square outside.

The F. I. L. I. were treated with the utmost hospitality and most generous courtesy throughout their stay at the capital, and desire to acknowledge the fact in this public way.

One of the pleasantest incidents of the visit to Raleigh was the call of Major Vann and his officers upon Mrs. Armistead Jones and Mrs. Garland Jones, of the Ladies Memorial Association, and they only regret that their limited time prevented their calling upon the other ladies of this noble organization.

Another pleasing incident, as related by the Raleigh News and Observer, was the "presentation to Mr. Henry M. Cowan, by Maj. J. C. Vann, of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, on behalf of his daughter, Miss Minnie Vann, of a beautifel crayon drawing of the Confederate flag." "There is no one in North Carolina," says our Raleigh contemporary "who appreciates a gift of this kind nore than Mr. Cowan."

LaFayette and the Masons.

Our archaeological townsman, Capt. W. S. Kingsbury, hands us the following extract from the records of Phoenix Lodge relating to preparations for the then approaching visit of General de LaFayette, which will be especially interesting to the many descendants in our midst of those recorded as "present" on that April evening of 1825:

At a called meeting of Phœnix Chapter No. 2, holden at Mason Hall on Sunday 27th April, A. D. 1825, J. D. 2356.

Present:—M. E. John Armstrong, (H. Priest); Companions—Martin McPherson, Jos. Arey, Joshua W. Cochran, Duncan McRae, H. McLaurin, Wm. H. Maffitt, Dillon Jordan, A. W Horton, Anson Bailey, Joseph Snively, Thos. J. Curtis, Wm. Widdifield, John Black, D. D. Salmon.

Royal Arch Chapter opened. On motion, voted That this Chapter do act in concert with the Blue Lodge to give a Masonic entertainment to our illustrious Brother and Companion Gen. LaFayette on his arrival in our Town, and that the M. E. Companion, John Armstrong. Josuah W. Cochran, Joseph Arey, W. H. Maffitt, and Robert Strange are appointed by the Blue Lodge for that purpose. No further business appearing before the Chapter it was closed in due form.

H. McLAURIN, SEC'Y.

Rev. B. R. Hall, brother of our esteemed townsman Mr. Heman Hall, and pastor of the beautiful Trinity Church of Durham on which has recently been expended $30,000 in decorations, is now in the city.

The LaFayette Light Infantry.

We mentioned last week our intention to publish the list of the members of the famous LaFayette Light Infantry who went to the war in 1861. Here it is:

[From the Observer of May 2, 1861.]

The Lafayette Light Infantry Company took its departure yesterday, (May 1st, 1861), in the steamer Hurt for Wilmington, to go thence by rail to Raleigh. An immense crowd attended them to the boat, where a brief address was delivered by Hon. J. G. Shepherd, with a response by Lieut. Pemberton, and a fervent and touching Prayer from the Rev. James McDaniel. The officers and members of the company were covered with bouquets which were showered upon them by the Ladies, and departed with the blessings and prayers of wives, mothers, sisters and friends.

This remarkably fine looking Company consisted of 104 officers and men, as follows:

Captain,		JOSEPH B. STARR.
First Lieutenant,		Frank N Roberts.
Second	do	John A Pemberton.
Third	do	George Sloan.
First Sergeant,		Benjamin Rush, Jr.
Second	do	D McRae O'Hanlon.
Third	do	Jas T Rose.
Fourth	do	John N Prior.
First Corporal,		D McDonald.
Second	do	Jno McRae, Jr.
Third	do	Geo B Atkins.
Fourth	do	F J Hahr.
Surgeon,		Theo Martine.

PRIVATES.

Arey, Charles R	Monroe, Henry A
Arey, Josph G	Murphy, C B
Alderman, Daniel	Moore, John
Baker, George B	Monroe, D A
Baker, Thos W	Murphy, John
Brooks, T J	McDonald, Jas R
Beasley, George C	McRae, John
Benton, Henry E	McDuffie, Malcomb J
Brady, K J	McDonald, W J
Banks, Chas R	McDuffie, R H
Brown, James A	McArthur, N A
Culbreth, D A	McMillan, Hamilton
Cameron, H D	McDuffie, J W
Carver, Warren	McDonald, K A
Cagle, M	McKay, H A
Carver, A R	Newell, J G
Clark, M D	Nott, James D
Clark, J B	Orrell, Robert M
Dodd, I	Parker, William M.
Draughon, G T	Powers, W B
Daily, Edmund O	Palmer, Robt D
Dye, M E	Pearce, B F
Dodd, W M	Rose, William A
Erambert, Chas M	Rose, Walter L
Elliott, Alexander, Jr	Rogers, O
Fuller, Thomas C	Roberts, J H
Fuller, J	Roberts, Chas E
Ferguson, Henry B	Smith, J B
Faulk, Malcom	Surles, S R
Goldston, C C	Shaw, Angus
Gilmore, Thomas	Stedman, R W
Gillis, Duncan B	Shepherd, W W
Harris, James	Shemwell, Poindexter
Hall, Wilbur G	Stern, Israel
Henry, William	Thornton, R W
Johnson, J A	Thornton, D W
Jennings, W L	Taylor, Wm S
Jessup, Isaac	Taylor, J H
Jordan, Thomas J	Valentine, Benj S
Johnson, Thomas J	Wemyss, John
King, James A	Williams, Charles J
King, N G	Wardell, T R
Kirkpatrick, James	Wightman, Geo W
Lee, Alexander	Whitlock, J G
Lineberry, A D	Wetmore, John
Lander, F	

Reduced Rates.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railway Co. will sell round trip tickets at the following reduced rates: To the commencement of Greensboro Female College, continuous passage in each direction, June 5th to 9th: Fayetteville $3.75; Maxton $4.85; Rural Hall $1.80; Sanford $1.50; Wilmington $6.05.

Annual Commencement of Trinity College June 7th to 12th, final limit June 16th: Fayetteville $4.20; Greensboro $2.20; Maxton $5.50; Rural Hall $3.75; Sanford $3.00; Wilmington $3.30.

North Carolina Press Association Meeting at Morganton, June 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, final limit June 19th: Fayetteville $8.25; Greensboro 4.70; Maxton $8.25; Rural Hall $5.80; Sanford $7.30; Wilmington $10.75.

The C. F. & Y. V. R'y Co. authorize the sale of round trip tickets upon the following occasions and at the following rates:

Meeting Grand Lodge I. O. G. S. (col'd) Goldsboro, June 12—14; fare from Fayetteville, $3.45; Maxton, $5.15; Sanford, $4.75.

Elon College Commencement, Elon College, N. C., June 4—7; fare from Fayetteville, $4.45; Maxton, $5.55; Sanford, $3.30.

Commencement Biddle University (col'd) Charlotte, N. C., June 1—9; fare from Fayetteville, $5.35; Maxton, $3.75, Sanford, $4.85.

Commencement Littleton Female College, Littleton, N. C., June 6—7; fare from Fayetteville, $5.55; Wilmington, $6.55: Sanford, $4.40.

The Next Episcopal Convention to be Held in Fayetteville.

The Convention, or Council, as it is now called, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of East Carolina met in St. Paul's church, Edenton, on Thursday last, the Bishop, the Right Reverend Dr. Watson, presiding. There was but one delegate, Mr. LaFar, from St. John's Parish in this city.

Of chief interest to this community, however, is the choice of St. John's church, Fayetteville, as the place of meeting of the next Council a year hence, and especially in view of the fact that the 50th anniversary of the elevation of Bishop Watson to the priesthood will occur then, when that semi-centennial will be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies. It is believed that the session here will in consequence be the most largely attended which this comparatively new diocese has yet held.

A Terrific Hail Storm.

A terrific hail storm passed over the village of Hope Mills on Wednesday afternoon, the 23d inst., about six o'clock. It did irreparable damage to the gardens and growing crops around the place. The ground is full of leaves beaten from trees, and one can estimate the force of the storm by examining a leaf, many of which have been perforated as many as twenty or thirty times. Horses in wagons and vehicles, being pelted by the hail, became unmanageable, and in one instance a buggy was smashed by a running horse. The storm was of short duration, but the severest that has visited that section in many years.

Mr. W. J. McDonald's new store into which he will move in a few days will be a handsome ornament to the South side of Hay Street.

All persons holding OBSERVER prize coupons will please send them in so we can assort them as we go along.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Geo. Haigh is in the city.

Mrs. A. B. McGary, of Durham, N. C., is visiting Mrs. M. B. Whitehead.

Miss Maggie Watts, of Raleigh, is visiting Mrs. Harper, on Maiden Lane.

Mrs. C. E. Hall, of Asheville, N. C., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Elliot, Cottonade.

Miss Clara Hodges, of Little River Academy, is visiting Miss Eliza Williams, on Gillespie street.

Mrs. May Evans of this city has accepted the position of Matron of the McAdoo House Greensboro.

Miss Kate Underwood has returned home after spending several months with friends in Florida and Georgia.

Mrs. S. A. Epps, who has been visiting her many friends in Fayetteville, has returned to her home in Carthage.

Miss Smallbones of Wilmington who has been visiting Miss Jennie Steinhilper on Maiden Lane has returned home.

Mrs. Fred Myers and her daughter Miss Marie, of Tallahassee, Fla., are visiting at Mr. J. J. Croswell's, on St. John's square.

Mr. Jno. Phillips of Charleston, and Mr. Frank O. Landis, of Oxford, two very popular young traveling men were in the city yesterday.

Miss Edna Robeson of Bladen has returned home after a pleasent visit to the family of her uncle Capt. Sandy Robeson on Person street.

Misses Blanche and Lottie Thornton, who are attending the Salem Female Academy, have returned home for the summer vacation.

Our popular young townsman Mr. Geo. Wightman who is in the cotton business at Pine Bluff, Ark., will spend most of his summer vacation here.

Mrs. William McDonald and her daughter Miss Sallie McDonald of Cedar Creek, were shopping in town last week and were registered at the Hotel LaFayette.

Miss Mamie Bidgood, well known in Fayetteville and one of the most popular young lady visitors, is now in the city visiting her uncle, Mr. R. W. Bidgood.

Mrs. Timmerman who has been visiting our city for several months, and whose delightful singing in the Baptist church captivated all hearers, has returned to her home in Columbia, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Goring, of Wappinger Falls, N. Y., are in the city, the guests of Mrs. Edmund Pemberton on Hay street. Mr. Goring is the manager of Sweet Orr & Co's famous manufacturing establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Raboteau, of New York, spent several days in the city the past week. Mr. Raboteau was born and formerly lived here. A sister is the mother of Mr. Walter Page, of the Forum. Mrs. Barclay (on the Raleigh road), of blessed memory, was an aunt.

The Rate War Reaches Fayetteville.

Attention is called to the revised freight rates from New York to this point by the New York and Cape Fear River steamers, which should be very gratifying to our people and justly invites our hearty patronage. As compared with Raleigh and Charlotte they show an average of more than 50 per cent. less rate to Fayetteville. Mr. Eger, Agent of the Clyde S. S. Co., of New York, in his letter to Mr. Smallbones, of Wilmington, announcing the big cut in rates, justly observes that the Cape Fear River was God Almighty's Highway to Fayetteville, and is independent of any Railroad combinations. Our river steamers are owned and run by Fayetteville men and we should never lose sight of the fact that the present low rates to this point are due to them, and them alone, that they have ever been a potent factor in giving us advantageous rates, and are fairly entitled to a liberal share of our custom.

The Wilmington Messenger says: For several days there has been a rate war to the hilt between the ocean steamship lines and the railroads to several Southern cities, particularly the ports south of Hatteras. The Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta and Atlanta papers have been full of the lively fight between the carriers by water and land and all those cities have been reaping the benefit of cut rates in all classes of freights.

The fight has now reached Wilmington, as will be seen by the announcement made in the Messenger's advertising column this morning by the Clyde Steamship company. The rates announced are from New York to Wilmington and are as follows: Twenty-five cents per 100 pounds on first class freight; 20 cents on second class, 17 cents on third class, 14 cents on fourth class, 12 cents on fifth class, 10 cents on sixth class.

Mr. T. G. Eger, traffic manager, in a letter ordering the rates named, writes as follows to Mr. H. G. Smallbones, the steamship company's agent here:

"As far as Fayetteville is concerned, we have God Almighty's highway, the Cape Fear river, which, fortunately for us, the railroads cannot shut up, and we consider Fayetteville also largely tributary to the port of Wilmington. Practically the same process which the rail lines have supplied so far as Wilmington proper is concerned has been applied by them to Fayetteville, only with the difference that they move the business through Fayetteville; but the rates are fixed in such a way that Fayetteville can do but little, if any more than its own local business and whatever may be tributary to it from the river. To do any of the Eastern interior business in competition with all rail lines necessitates our absorbing very heavy Eastern inland charges. A water line must look to the ports for its support and make an effort to protect them; therefore the only thing left for us to do was to reduce the port rates to the actual figures accuring to the steamers after deducting absorptions from interior points, and instead of giving the Eastern interior points the benefit, give the Eastern ports and the Southern points the benefit wherever practicable; in other words, the water lines to use every effort to retain the business at the ports. This is directly antagonistic to the policy of the rail lines. I presume a way will eventually be found where the water lines and rail lines can meet; but under the policy so far developed by the railroads, if submitted to by the water lines it would seriously jeopardize water transportation.

"The whole question in a nut shell is a fight for the existence and the future of the South Atlantic ports. In this every merchant should join with us and support us, as well as the Fayetteville people, as their nearest port and outlet is Wilmington.

We acknowledge with thanks an invitation to the Commencement exercises of the Progressive Institute at Dunn. The following is the programme:

Wednesday, June 6th, Sermon before the School, 8.30 P. M., Rev. J. W. Carter, D. D., Raleigh, N. C.

Thursday, June 7th, Declamations 9.30 A. M., by the Boys.

Literary Address 3.30 P. M., E. W. Kerr, Clinton, N. C.

Annual Concert 8.30 P. M.

Marshals—A. L. Barefoot, Chief; C. L. Wilson, C. E. Pope, J. A. Cook, A. B. Godwin.

The Commencement exercises of Lafayette Military Academy will be held in the F. I. L. I. Armory on Tuesday, June 5th, commencing at 8 P. M.

The programme will consist of addresses by several prominent educators and others. Music by the Cadet Band, Songs, Glees, &c., by the Academy Glee Club.

All friends of the school are cordially invited to be present.

Resolutions of Thanks by Hay Street M. E. Sunday School.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 27, '94.

By a vote of the School the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

First—That the thanks of the school are due and hereby tendered to Bro. J. H. Southgate, of Durham, N. C., for his visit on the occasion of its 75th Anniversary and more especially for the eloquent and instructive address delivered before the school.

Second—That the school duly appreciate the kindness of the Steamboat Company and its officers for the tender of their boat on picnic occasion.

Third—That these resolutions be published in both of the town papers, a copy be sent to Bro. J. H. Southgate, of Durham, and to Col. W. S. Cook, manager of the Steamboat Company, and spread on the minutes of the school.

JNO. J. POWERS, Sec'y.

Improving Rapidly.

STARSBURG, N. C., May 7, 1894.—I had catarrh in the head and I have taken nearly four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and nearly one box of Hood's Pills, and I feel much relieved. I have gained about 25 pounds and am improving rapidly. LEVINA JACKSON.

HOOD'S PILLS cure indigestion.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve,

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

MARRIED.

KENNEDY—BOONE—At the residence of the bride's father, in this city, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. R A. Willis, MR. CHAS. W. KENNEDY to Miss MINNIE S. BOONE.

DIED.

DECKER—In this city on the morning of the 26th of May, 1894, Mrs SARAH DECKER departed this life in the 76th year of her age. For many years she had been a member of the Fayetteville Baptist church, where she still retained her membership at the time of her sudden demise.

A precious one from us has gone,
A voice we loved is stilled;
A place is vacant in our home
Which never can be filled.

A long farewell we bid thee,
For thy days, sweet mother, are done;
And the lips of sorrow whisper,
She is gone, forever gone!

Thy smile was always lovely,
But far sweeter than the rest,
Was the one thy winning spirit
O'er thy lifeless features cast.

Again, farewell we bid thee,
Full of't shall rise the prayer,
That thy disembodied spirit
May linger round us here.

When we think of thee, of heaven,
Our second thought will be,
And when we think of heaven,
Sweet mother, we will think of thee.
W.

LESLIE—At the home of Mr. Alex. Leslie in Seventy-first Township on Friday last the 25th inst., his little girl ANNIE MAY died after a brief illness. Little Annie May was just 13 months old, and was the darling and pet of the household, and the grief stricken parents have the deep sympathy of their friends. It is comforting to think that Jesus said "suffer the little children to come unto me for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LADIES' BICYCLE.—Columbia Pneumatic Tire—Good as New. Original price one hundred and fifty dollars. For sale cheap. Apply to OBSERVER Office.

BOYS' SUITS 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.75, $2.00. Men's Suits $1.75, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50, $6 50, $8.00. Hollingsworth & Holland, Department Store.

LADIES' PARASOLS 75c. and 25c. Hollingsworth & Holland, Department Store.

4 qt. Ice Cream Freezers $2.25; 4 gal. Water Coolers $2.00; 4 qt. Sprinklers 25c.; 14 inch Lawn Mowers $3.98. Hollingsworth & Holland, Department Store.

CONSOLIDATION.—The business of J. F. Powers & Son heretofore at the corner of Person and Dick Streets and that on Gillespie Street is consolidated. The stock from both stores moved to the Cole stand two doors below Sedberry's on Person Street.

THE GÆLIC, at Horne's Drug Store, has a reputation second to no Soda Fountain in North Carolina.

WE MAKE our own Soda Water and Syrups by the most approved formulas and spare no pains to deserve the liberal patronage received. H. R. HORNE.

OUR MILK SHAKES, Limades Clarades and Phosphates are considered equal to any North or South. H. R. HORNE.

MR. J. C. HUSKE, JR., representing Daniel & Clark offers a nice CHINA TEA SET to the firm in North Carolina buying the largest amount of Tobacco during the year 1894.

J. C. HUSKE, Agent for the HAPPY VALLEY VINEYARD WINE. Orders received at J. H. Robinson, Jr.'s Furniture Store. Good native wine one dollar a gallon.

Coughing

leads to Consumption. Stop the Cough, heal the Lungs and strengthen the System with

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites. It is palatable and easy on the stomach. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frank W. Thornton

Would remind you that because the weather is unusually cool for the season, it is by no means certain that we will not shortly have a *hot wave.*

Yes, the Summer will surely come, and to be prepared for that event, I have just received a very large shipment of strictly

SUMMER GOODS,

SUCH AS BEAUTIFUL DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS IN BOTH BLACK AND WHITE.

Cotton Pongees, Satines, Figured Lawns, White Lawns, Mulls, Persian Lawns, Plain Swiss, Striped and Checked Dimities, Chantilly Zephyrs, Sterling Chambrays, Challies, &c., &c. You can buy a real pretty Lawn Dress for 40c., and other Goods in proportion.

My 5c. Ginghams are the Best.

FRANK W. THORNTON.

May 31, 1894—2t

THOMPSON'S GLOVE FITTING CORSETS

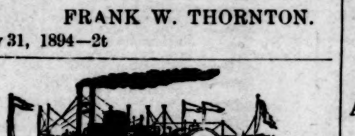
EXTRA LONG AND MEDIUM LENGTHS.

ALL GRADES.

A New Lot Just Received.

FRANK W. THORNTON.

May 31, 1894—2t



"Clyde Line,"

VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW YORK CITY, 25th May, 1894.

Rates of freight from New York City to Points named—Effective May 28th, 1894:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Wilmington, N. C..	25	20	17	14	12	10
Fayetteville, N. C., via C. F. River St'mers,	25	20	20	20	18	15
Raleigh, N. C.,	63	53	42	35	32	25
Charlotte, N. C.,	68	59	50	41	37	30

THEO. G. EGER, T. M.

WE WILL RECEIVE

FRIDAY (TOMORROW) A FEW POUNDS OF

CHOICE JERSEY BUTTER,

FROM RIVERSIDE FARM.

JUST RECEIVED

Martin's Gilt Edge Butter and Cream Cheese.

—SEE OUR LINE OF—

Choice Fresh Crackers and Cakes.

We Keep the Best Flour.

PICNIC PARTIES

INVITED TO INSPECT OUR STOCK OF CANNED GOODS, &c.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

GINS! GINS! GINS!

WE HANDLE THE

EAGLE COTTON GIN.

We had our choice and took this make. We are still making the **BOSS PRESS** of course. About 5,000 of them are in use, but we make other kinds.

Our Direct Steam Press

will pack 40 bales in a day. Write us for ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTING, etc.

LIDDELL COMPANY,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Pianos! Organs!!

Ivers and Pond

—AND—

LESTER PIANOS,

WILCOX AND WHITE ORGANS,

SOLD FOR CASH OR INSTALLMENT PLAN,

For Organs $10.00 Cash and $5.00 Monthly.

—CALL AND EXAMINE THESE— INSTRUMENTS.

A. J PEMBERTON & CO.'S

Book and Music House.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION.

B.B.B. Always Cures.

......Botanic Blood Balm

The Great Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Eating and Spreading Sores, Eruptions, and all SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES. Made from the prescription of an eminent physician who used it with marvelous success for 40 years, and its continued use for fifteen years by thousands of grateful people has demonstrated that it is by far the best building up Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new rich blood, and possesses almost miraculous healing properties.

☞ WRITE FOR BOOK OF WONDERFUL CURES, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent freight paid by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by
B. E. SEDBERRY & SON.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Geo. A. Thomson,

—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—
Life, Accident and Fire.

Annual Meeting.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Hope Mills, on Saturday, June 16, 1894, at 2 o'clock P M.

W. C. HOUSTON, JR., President.
May 31, 1894.

Rogers & Sons, Wostenholms

—AND—

Wade & Butchers RAZORS.

Rogers & Sons,

—AND—

Wostenholms Pocket Cutlery.

Rodgers & Sons SCISSORS,

All at Greatly Reduced Prices.

THIS LINE OF GOODS TO BE DISCONTINUED.

Warren Prior & Son.

NOTICE

is hereby given that my business which has been run for some time in the name of "F. W. Thornton & Son," will hereafter be continued under the old name of "F. W. THORNTON."

May 29, 1894—1t

New Spring Clothing.

A HANDSOME STOCK

JUST OPENED!

I HAVE SELECTED A STOCK OF

Gents' Clothing

—FOR THE—

Spring Season

that challenges the admiration of every one and I am selling them at prices

Unprecedentedly Low.

My motto for this year is,

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

I appreciate the fact that money is exceedingly scarce, and that every man will want to buy his

Spring and Summer Wear

for as little money as possible, and I have determined that

No One Shall Undersell Me!

Those who have so generously patronized me in the past may have an opportunity of selecting a

Suit from this Season's Stock

guaranteed to give satisfaction, both as to the quality and the price, if they will call at once. My stock has been ordered

From the Most Reliable Manufacturers,

and I will sell no article that I cannot recommend. I do not deal in Clothing exclusively, but keep in stock

Every Article of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

usually found in a first-class, well-furnished

CLOTHING HOUSE:

CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR,
SHOES, HATS,
NECK-TIES.

and every other article for use and ornamentation peculiar to the

CLOTHING TRADE.

Don't wait until the stock has been picked over, but come in right away and select your suit, and if you can't pay for it now, have it put aside for you.

Yours truly,

H. R. NOVITZKY.

COPYRIGHTED, 1894, BY WESTERN WHEEL WORKS.

Crescent Bicycles.

An Entirely New Line for 1894.

$75 28-inch. LADIES' (No. 4) 36 lbs. MEN'S (No.1) 30 lbs.
$50 26-inch. LADIES' (No. 5) 32 lbs. MEN'S (No.2) 27 lbs.
$40 24-inch. MISSES' (No.6) 30 lbs. YOUTHS' (No.3) 25 lbs.

We are demonstrating that first-class Bicycles can be made and sold at the above prices. We are represented in all the principal cities and towns of the United States.

Illustrated Catalogue Free on application.

WESTERN WHEEL WORKS,
Chicago. New York.

For sale by
SEDBERRY BROS., AGENTS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FURNITURE!
FUNITURE!

BEAUTIFUL and ELEGANT'

AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

Call and get prices and examine my goods before buying.

Suits with Cheval and Plain Dressers,
Beds, Bureaus,
Washstands, Springs,
Mattresses, Tables,
Safes, Lounges,
Rockers and Strait Chairs
Hall Racks, &c. &c.

CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

Respectfully,
JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.

D. R HUFFINES,

AGENT AND BOTTLER OF THE

Robert Portner Brewery Company's

Celebrated Lager Beer

—IN—

KEGS, EXPORT

—OR—

PATENT BOTTLES,

AND MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

SOFT DRINKS,

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

ALL ORDERS FROM ABROAD PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Attention! Attention!!

TO THE NEW MEAT MARKET BELOW J. A. BURNS & CO.'S CLOTHING STORE,

—where you will find—

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON and RICHMOND SAUSAGE DAILY.

WE ALSO HANDLE CHICKENS, EGGS AND ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Our motto is cleanliness and prompt attention to orders.

Goods delivered free anywhere in the city. Orders solicited.

Respectfully,
VANN & NEWBERRY.

Snow Camp Wollen Mills.

With increased knowledge gained by five years experience, we are much better prepared for working Wool than ever before, and again announce to our customers and citizens of Central North Carolina that we are in successful operation with additional machinery in good running order and experienced hands, sufficient to double our former capacity.

We feel assured that our products for 1894 will be equal if not superior to similar goods found on the market and at living prices, "Tariff or no Tariff." Call on our Agents or write us for samples, circulars and price lists.

Shipping point—Liberty, N. C.
DIXON M'F'G CO.,
Snow Camp, N. C.

The Ætna Insurance Co.

—HAS—

TEN MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN ASSETS.

When you pay your money for Fire Insurance get the best.

B. R. HUSKE, Ag't.

H. H. H.

People who work their gardens with a hoe have never tried

A Fire Fly Hand Plow.

Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

TEN CENTS

—WILL BUY A LARGE—

STOVE PAN

AT HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

FISHING TACKLE,

A NICE LINE AT

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Q. K. NIMOCKS. A. J. COOK.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
Fire and Tornado Insurance

Representing the combined former Agencies of W. S. Cook, McNeill & Co., H. I. McDuffie and John Underwood,

WITH MANY MILLIONS OF CAPITAL.

The "busy season" is at hand for Cyclones and Fires. Let us protect you against both.

NIMOCKS & COOK.

Office in Nimocks Building,
No. 10 Hay Street.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

SPECIALISTS

(Regular Graduates.)

Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you **help.**

Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many **years** of varied and successful **experience** in the use of curative methods that we **alone** own and control for all diseases of **men** who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from **errors** of youth and excess or who are nervous and **impotent,** the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to **guarantee** to all patients, if they can possibly be **restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.**

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has **cured** others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete **Cure Guaranteed.**

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds **cured** where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly **cured** in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorhœa.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have **cured** cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and medical institutes.

REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skilful treatment. **FREE consultation** at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men

Address or call on

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

221-2 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Now, Why?

SHOULD I INSURE IN THE

Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company.

1st Because Its financial standing is unquestioned, having had a quarter of a century of successful business experience and faithfully meeting every obligation.

2nd Because Its Assets are safely invested mainly in First Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, and are largely in excess of its liabilities.

3d Because It has deposited with the State Treasurer $100,000 for the security of all Policy Holders.

4th Because Its interest earnings on its Assets are the highest of any Company in the U. S., thereby giving the largest dividends to its Policy Holders, and consequently cheaper Insurance.

5th Because Its mortality is the lowest of any Company, thereby showing a careful selection of risks, and also contributing to cheaper Insurance.

6th Because Not one cent of its Assets are invested in Railroad Stocks or Bonds or other fluctuating securities, but are in First Mortgage Bonds, at less than one-half of the sworn value of the real estate upon which they are based

7th Because It issues every desirable form of Policy Contract consistent with safe and most intelligent business management.

8th Because Its Policy Contracts are plain, simple and easily understood. Compare them with any others.

9th Because Its Policy has a definite Cash Value, Endorsed and Guaranteed upon its face, which is always available in cash or as a collateral loan.

10th Because Its Policy has a paid-up value by its own terms, and by the laws of the State, thereby making it non-forfeitable.

11th Because its Policy is incontestable, and is so stated in the Contract.

12th Because Its patrons are rated among the best representative business men of the country, who investigate before they invest; and have insured in the Company for its full limit.

13th Because After careful investigation and examination by the Commissioners of Insurance in twenty-one different States, it has received their unqualified endorsement.

—AND—

Since its Financial Standing and Business Management has been proved to be one of the best; its Assets largely in excess of its Liabilities; it has $100,000.00 deposited with the State Treasurer for my security; its Interest Earnings being the very highest; its Mortality Rates being the very lowest; the investment of its Assets in First Mortgage Bonds on Real Estate. Its Plain, Clear and Definite Policy Contract; its Guaranteed Cash Values; its Non-forfeitable and Incontestable features; its low premium rates; its liberal Dividend distributions; together with the fact that it receives the patronage and endorsement of representative men of character, makes the Michigan Mutual Life well worth my consideration.

Call on

JOHN UNDERWOOD,

Fayetteville, N. C.

SPECIAL AGENT, K. OF P. BUILDING

for further information.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,

Railroad Street,

Manufacturers of Cotton Seed Meal and Crude Oil.

Pays highest market price for cotton seed

SPECULATION.

The Hodgen Commission Company,

BROKERS,

248 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., offers special facilities to traders in STOCKS, BONDS AND GRAIN, in large or small quantities, for cash or on margins of one per cent. or more. Send for our pamphlet *"How to Speculate."*

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp disease & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. 15 cts. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

5-17-94 4t

IT POPS.

Effervescent, too.

Exhilarating, appetizing.

Just the thing to build up the constitution.

Hires' Rootbeer

Wholesome and strengthening, pure blood, free from boils or carbuncles. General good health —results from drinking HIRES' Rootbeer the year round.

Package makes five gallons, 25c.

Ask your druggist or grocer for it.

Take no other.

Send 2-cent stamp to the Charles E. Hires Co., 117 Arch St., Philadelphia, for beautiful picture cards.

5-17-94 4t

The Retirement of Richard Croker.

Harper's Weekly.

One of the most famous passages in the Republic of Plato describes the evolution of despotism out of democracy, the boss of a party becoming the tyrant of the state. This was the natural and inevitable course of events in a city constituting an independent political body, with a popular majority of ignorant voters, and a comparatively small number of rich men. Fernando Wood is said to have had a day-dream of such a future for New York, when he suggested that the municipal authorities take advantage of the supposed destruction of the Union in 1861, and constitute it "a free city." It is not certain that this metropolis would not have been shaken and rent within a few years past by the efforts of some one man to become its avowed and absolute master but for the complete check to such ambitions imposed by its political subordination to the State and the nation. Indeed, those who best know our municipal politics would be slow to assert that such efforts would have been hopeless; that the virtue and the wisdom which assure a community against tyranny are in safe control of the mental and physical force of the city.

But this is a superficial view. The substance of despotism does not lie in the name of king or tyrant, nor in the insignia of office, but in the actual exercise of power. When for six years every public officer in New York has been selected by Richard Croker, with the implied condition that his public duties shall be wholly subordinated to the private ends of the boss; when this condition has been fulfilled in almost every instance, openly, notoriously, and with the acquiescence of the community; when Croker himself has used his power so as to acquire sudden and enormous wealth, having devised a novel and peculiar form of taxation for the support and enrichment of his horde of followers, out of which he retains for himself an income many times as great as that of the President of the United States; when, with all these facts known to every citizen, it is left to the boss himself to decide how long he shall retain his control and collect his revenues, a million and a half of people looking on with interest, but in entire inaction, while he deliberates whether or not he shall hand over his supremacy to other hands—in what is New York more free than Rome when Sulla made himself dictator?

There is a marked difference between the two men. Sulla was a man of education, culture, and refined tastes; a brave and skilful soldier, the idol of his troops; a statesman of breadth and foresight, competent to reorganize his country; a reformer who left his mark for ages in useful reforms of the criminal law. By genius and untiring energy he made himself absolute master of the first city of the world. He used his power, first to exterminate his enemies, then to ordain a constitution and laws worthy of a great republic, and finally to retire from office, to enjoy as a private citizen the protection of the institutions he had founded, and to end his days in peace. Croker is a coarse, uneducated man, incapable of statesmanship in any form, whose first prominence before the public of the city was under an indictment for assassination, and who has never been known to hold or express a conviction upon any political question which was accepted as of weight in the community.

Vance's Tariff Verses.

Washington cor. Chicago Herald.

Senator Vance set colleagues and spectators in a roar by reading in splendid style the following pastoral, which he said was entitled, "The Girl With One Stocking, a protective pastoral composed and arranged for the spinning wheel, and respectfully dedicated to that devoted friend of protected machinery and high taxes, the Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Aldrich."

Our Mary had a little lamb,
And her heart was most intent
To make its wool beyond its worth,
Bring 56 per cent.

But a pauper girl across the sea
Had one small lamb also,
Whose wool for less than half that sum
She'd willingly let go.

Another girl who had no sheep,
No stockings—wool nor flax—
But money enough just to buy
A pair without the tax,

Went to the pauper girl to get
Some wool to shield her feet,
And make her stockings, not of flax,
But of wool complete.

When Mary saw the girl's design
She straight began to swear
That she'd make her buy both wool and tax
Or let one leg go bare.

So she cried out: "Protect Reform!
Let pauper sheep wool free!
If it will keep both of her legs warm
What will encourage me?"

So it was done, and people said
Where'er that poor girl went,
One leg was warmed with wool and one
With 56 per cent.

Now praise to Mary and her lamb,
Who did the scheme invent,
To clothe one-half a girl in wool
And one-half in per cent.

All honor, too to Mary's friend,
And all protective acts,
That clothe the rich in wool
And wrap the poor in tax.

The reading of this piece of doggerel was received with shouts of laughter, even Republican Senators leaning back in their seats and giving unrestrained way to their mirth. As for the people in the galleries they screamed and yelled frantically, and when Senator Vance sat down they kept up their uproarious applause until the North Carolina orator gravely inclined his head in acknowledgment.

The French Navy.

New York Sun.

The French Navy, while it does not embrace as many vessels as the navy of Great Britain, is stronger in men. The British Navy includes eighty-two armored ships, as against fifty-eight for France, and 137 unarmored ships, as against sixty-five for France. It is also stronger in gunboats, but the French Navy has more torpedo boats. The total active list in officers and men is: Great Britain, 63,452; France, 76,220. Additional to this are the Naval Reserves, aggregating 76,700 for Great Britain, as against 94,176 for France.

Nikola Tesla, the famous electrician, has invented an engine which does away with fly-wheels, crossheads and eccentrics, with everything, in fact, but the piston and cylinder, all the control mechanism being electro-magnetic.

Jack Jenks was a victim of liver complaint,
His strength was exhausted, his pulse had grown faint.
He had ulcers and tumors, and all sorts of humors,
And the ills that he suffered would weary a saint.

Folks said that Jack Jenks would never be cured,
But Jack said he would—that they might be assured.
Pierce's G. M. Discovery wrought his recovery
After all the poor fellow so long had endured.

Such a multitude of serious, distressing, and often fatal maladies spring from a disordered liver. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery creates a healthy action of this important organ, and the ills which have their origin there, such as bad blood, biliousness, indigestion and dyspepsia can be cured by its persistent use.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels disease, gives the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—as we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and does positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 14th, 1893.
—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was afflicted with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.
MRS. M. M. YEARY,
Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

Are entirely removed by P.P.P.

—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
H. M. BEWTON.
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: *Gentlemen*—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. M. RUST,
Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

LIPPMAN BROS.

PROPRIETORS,

Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga

For sale by BURWELL & DUNN, Wholesale Druggists, Charlotte, N. C., and RICHARDSON & FARISS, Greensboro, N. C.

Save your Hogs and Chickens.

NO HUMBUG!

We offer you a sure Hog and Chicken Cholera Cure.

[Trade Mark.]

MANUFACTURED BY NEWBERRY & CO.

This is no patent medicine, but one that has never been known to fail when given in time and by the directions.

We offer to return the money if it proves to be misrepresented.

Try one bottle and convince yourself that you have at last found the very medicine you have been wanting for many years. Sold by

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NOTICE.

HAVING JUST ENLARGED MY STOCK OF

MATERIALS,

I AM NOW BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER BEFORE TO DO MY

WORK PROMPTLY.

SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED.

I HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A NICE LINE OF

Ladies and Gents Watches and Chains.

Respectfully,
M. A. TILLER,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Next door to Rose & Leak, Fayetteville, N. C.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Every Man A Capitalist.

You can become a capitalist at once by laying by a small part of your yearly income and investing it in a Tontine policy of the

Equitable Life

For $20 you can instantly secure a capital of $1,000 (or for $200 a capital of $10,000), thus acquiring an estate which you may leave to your heirs, or retain as a fund for your own support in old age, if your life be prolonged.

Such a step will prompt you to save, will strengthen your credit, will increase your confidence, will preserve you from care and will give you lasting satisfaction.

The Plan is Simple.

The Security Absolute.

It is the perfect development of the life policy. To-day is the right time to get facts and figures. Address

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
For the Carolinas.
ROCK HILL, S. C.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
BOOK OF VALUABLE INFORMATION FREE.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE

Sold outright, no rent no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience and best seller on earth.

Agents make from $5 to $20 per day. One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, work anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by anyone, never out of order, no repairing. Lasts a life time. Warranted. A money maker. Write W. F. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O

NOTICE.

Ladies' and Children's DRESSES, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, &c., dyed any color desired at reasonable prices. All work guaranteed. Will call on all ladies wishing work done upon notice.

MRS. M. JUDGE, Gillespie St.

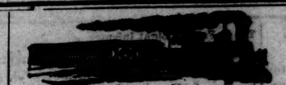
POE & CO.,

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.



CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Dec. 3rd, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 9, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Wilmington,	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:27 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:30 "
Leave Sanford,	11:48 "
Leave Climax,	1:43 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:15 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:42 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:06 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:52 "
Leave Greensboro,	12:59 "
Leave Climax,	1:27 "
Leave Sanford,	3:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:25 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:30 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:37 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:17 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:50 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:13 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:08 "
Leave Maxton,	6:47 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	8:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Rameur,	6:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:00 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Rameur,	5:35 "

Trains No. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and Walnut Cove with the N. & W System for Winston Salem.

Train No. 16 connects at Madison with N. & W. for Roanoke and points West.

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points South.

Junction points at Maxton with S. A. L., at Bennettsville with C. S. & N. R. R., at Sanford with S. A. L., at Greensboro with the Richmond and Danville system.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 13, 1894	No. 23, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.	No. 41, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 52	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 02	10 30	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 40	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 25	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 02	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 08	11 01	.....
Leave Selma....	2 58	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 35	12 51	.....
Arrive Florence	7 25	3 00	.....

DATED May 13, 1894	No. 47, Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 19
Leave Goldboro.	3 05
Leave Magnolia.	4 16
Ar. Wilmington.	5 50
	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED May 13, 1894.	No. 78, Daily.	No. 32, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence.	7 50	7 25	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 25	9 30	.....
Leave Selma....	12 08	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 0	11 27	.....
	No. 48 Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 00	.....	7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 40	.....	8 33
Leave Goldsboro	11 55	.....	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	12 40	.....	10 27

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Leave Wilson....	1 10	11 27	10 32	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 13	12 05	11 15	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 40	.....	.....	
Leave Tarboro..	12 25	.....	.....	
Lv Rocky Mount	2 13	12 05	.....	
Arrive Weldon..	3 19	12 50	.....	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

These trains carry only first-class passengers holding Pullman accommodations.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A M., Tarboro 8:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 6:40 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 5:30 A M. Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:33 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:50 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:00 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 8:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 11:00 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 1:00 P M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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The $1,000 Cotton Crop Contest,

in which there are FOUR PRIZES offered for the nearest estimates of the size of the cotton crop of 1893-'4, now being marketed, and award to be made as soon as the New Orleans Cotton Exchange announces the official crop figures, $100 IN GOLD for nearest guess to the cr p, $200 prize for second, $200 prize for third, $100 for fourth, $100 for fifth.

Crops for recent years have been as follows:

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1877,	4,485,423	1885,	5,669,021
1878,	4,811,265	1886,	6,550,215
1879,	5,073,531	1887,	6,513,624
1880,	5,757,397	1888,	7,017,707
1881,	6 589,329	1889,	6,935'082
1882,	5,435,845	1890,	7,313,726
1883,	6,992,234	1891,	8,655,518
1884,	5,714,052	1892,	6,70o,365

In addition to the above every clubbing subscriber can enter our combination

Missing Word Contest.

THE SENTENCE FOR MAY.

The five hundred pounds of gold which he had received in exchange for his treasure had been conveyed to the hiding place in the ..... field.

ONE-FOURTH of the net subscription receipts of those entering this contest will be divided among those who supply the correct word in the blank in the above sentence. Thus, if there are $5,000, one-fourth would be $1,200 If ten supply the correct word each would receive $125, if 1 0, each $12.50, &c.

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TWO FOR ONE.

Both for $2.00.

THE CONSTITUTION'S Missing Word Contest.

The Missing Word for April was UMBRAGEOUS; out of 594 guesses 34 were correct.

After footing up the guesses in the missing word contest for April, it was found that 594 subscribers sent in guesses with their subscriptions, and out of this number 34 were correct.

The sentence was:

"The moments were numbered; the strife was finished; the vision closed. In the twinkling of an eye our flying horses had carried us to the terminus of the.....sisle. At right angles we wheeled into our former direction. The turn of the road carried the scene out of my eyes in an instant and swept it into my dreams forever."

The missing word was UMBRAGEOUS.

The fourth of $394.00 is $148.50, this amount divided among the thirty-four successful guessers gives each one $4.36 as their share of the prize; this amount has been sent to the list of names below.

Don't forget the sentence for this month which is:

"The five hundred pounds of gold which he had received in exchange for his treasure had been conveyed to the hiding place in the.....field."

Send in your subscription two dollars, and get the Constitution, the best paper in the South, with the OBSERVER one year, and be sure to send your guess

Every subscriber is also entitled to a guess in the Constitution's Great Cotton Contest, in which $1,000 will be divided among the subscribers; this is in addition to the Missing Word Contest.

The following are the successful guessers' names:

R. J. Godbee, Telfairville, Ga.
J. R. Robinson, Rozier, Ga.
J. L. Jackson, Clinton, La.
Miss E. O. Dewsary, Columbus, Ga. (14 times.)
W. S. Jernigannon, Macon, Ga. (10 times.)
S. N. Berry, Fogie S. C.
A. C. Pegue, Sarah, Ga. (6 times.)

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